THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy, possible snow. Temp. 0-2 (32-36). Wednesday, similar. LONDON: Tuesday, cloudy, possible snow. Temp. 0-3 (33-37). Wednesday, cloudy. CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Tuesday, cloudy, possible rain. Temp. 9-15 (48-59). NEW YORK: Tuesday, fair. Temp. —1-2 (30-36).

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
Algeria	2.75 Din.	Iceland	150 Lkr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 NKr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	LE14.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mils	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	D.3.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	LDin. 0.25	Tunisia	325 Din
France	2 F	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

No. 29,842 * * PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1979 Established 1887

Suspect in Deaths At Munich Games Is Slain in Beirut

BEIRUT, Jan. 22 (NYT) — Ali Hassan Salamah, one of the Palestine Liberation Organization's leaders and the security aide to Yasser Arafat, was killed today in a bomb attack.

Mr. Salamah, also known by his code name of Abu Hassan, and four of his bodyguards died when a blast wrecked the station wagon in which they were riding in a residential area of predominantly Moslem west Beirut.

WAFA, the Palestinian news agency, reported that the bomb was detonated by remote control. It said that a booby-trapped car parked near Mr. Salamah's residence was set off as he and his bodyguards drove by. Three bystanders were killed and 16 were wounded, police said.

The central committee of el-Fatah, the main Palestinian guerrilla group, issued a eulogy tonight for Mr. Salamah, who headed the group's security arm. WAFA accused Israeli intelligence organizations of the assassination. There was no immediate comment from Israel.



Ali Hassan Salamah

AP

Linked to Munich Killings

Mr. Salamah was high on Israel's wanted list. The Israelis had listed him among those responsible for the massacre of 11 Israeli athletes during the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich.

The Israelis said that Mr. Salamah, 38, was among the leaders of the Black September group that claimed responsibility for the killings.

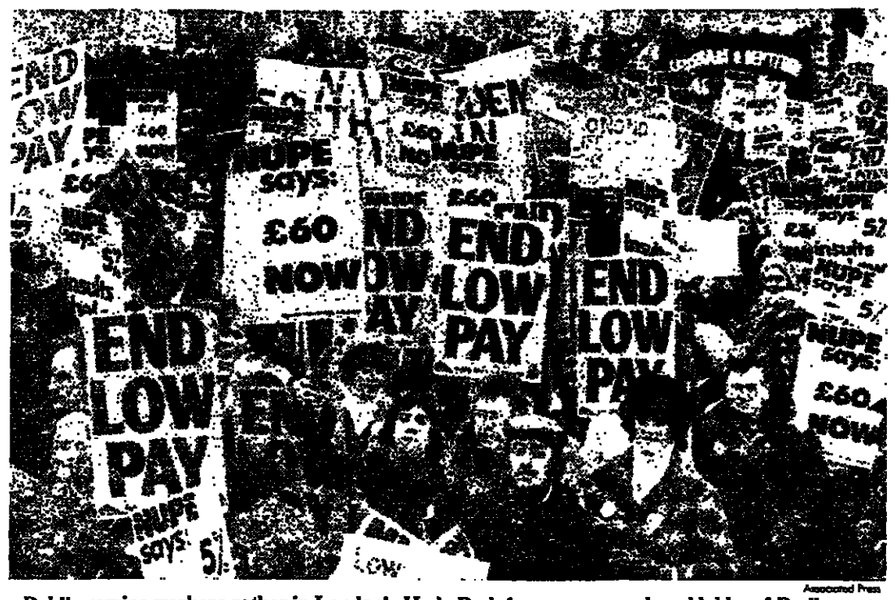
Explosions triggered by electronic devices have occurred frequently here recently. The blasts mainly have been used against Syrian army units serving with the Arab League truce force. Christian militiamen have been blamed for those explosions.

Last November, a senior guerrilla commander, Abou Iyad, escaped unharmed when a bomb went off on a road south of Beirut after he had driven. He is the commander of el-Fatah's forces and also is on Israel's wanted list.

Three el-Fatah leaders were assassinated here in April, 1973, by Israeli commandos who landed by boat. The raiders killed the guerrillas in their homes.

Black September began its activities with the assassination of Jordan's premier, Wasfi Tal, in 1971 in Cairo. The group takes its name from the month when King Hussein's army suppressed the Pal-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Associated Press

Public service workers gather in London's Hyde Park for a mass march and lobby of Parliament.

1.5 Million Hold 24-Hour Walkout

British Public Workers Strike

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Jan. 22 — More than 1.5 million municipal and other public service workers, including ambulance crews and hospital employees, walked out in a 24-hour pay strike today and the government said "the situation is extremely serious."

In a statement to Parliament, Social Services Secretary David Ennals said, "The situation is extremely serious. Lives are at stake. The ambulance men's case will not be strengthened by adopting a callous attitude to the lives and health of their fellow men."

But Prime Minister James Callaghan said in a luncheon speech, "The government is not dismayed or disheartened by the industrial troubles hitting the country. We won't be forced into taking panic measures."

As he spoke, an estimated 60,000 low-paid local government workers marched to the House of Commons to demand more money. Their average pay is around £45 ($90) a week. A few hundred at a time were allowed in to lobby members of Parliament.

Meanwhile, Mr. Callaghan's Labor government had a majority of 24 at the end of an emergency three-hour debate in the House of Commons tonight on its handling of the strikes. The vote was 305 in support of the government and 281 against.

One Conservative member, William Shelton, said: "We're facing the biggest industrial unrest. . . since the general strike in 1926." But Home Secretary Merlyn Rees replied: "There is no crisis at the moment." He added, however, that if things get worse, a state of emergency "may be necessary."

Among those striking today were school caretakers and cooks, garbagemen, gravediggers, road repair workers, public bath and lavatory attendants, drain cleaners, municipal airport workers and hospital porters, orderlies and laundry workers.

Army Ambulances

In London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Coventry, Glasgow and Northern Ireland, ambulance crews reneged on an earlier promise to answer emergency calls. Mr. Ennals ordered 50 army ambulances from nearby Windsor to London to join

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Regency Council Chief Quits

Iran Military Endorses Bakhtiar Government

TEHRAN, Jan. 22 (AP) — The leader of Iran's armed forces gave full support today to Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar, who has defied Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's demands that he resign.

"The armed forces stand fully behind the legal and constitutional government [of Mr. Bakhtiar]," Gen. Abbas Gharabaghi, military chief of staff, said.

Ayatollah Khomeini, the Moslem leader who has directed the anti-shah movement from exile near Paris, plans to return to Tehran on Friday to establish an Islamic republic to replace the Bakhtiar government. A key politician said today that it could be "dangerous" for Ayatollah Khomeini if he returns now.

Meanwhile, Jalal Tehrani, chairman of the regency council named by the shah to exercise his royal powers in his absence, announced his resignation in Paris, and Ayatollah Khomeini's aides said that it furthered their efforts to force Mr. Bakhtiar to resign.

Public Opinion Cited

Mr. Tehrani, who went to Paris last week reportedly hoping to reconcile the ayatollah and Mr. Bakhtiar, resigned out of respect for public opinion in Iran, according to a letter he sent to Ayatollah Khomeini last night.

The ayatollah's aides took the reference to public opinion as fresh acknowledgement of the ayatollah's position in Iran, and the resignation as a blow to the shah. Ayatollah Khomeini wants vestiges of the monarchy such as the regency council eradicated.

To emphasize this insistence, the ayatollah's chief aide, Ibrahim Yazdi, said that even though Mr. Tehrani had resigned, the ayatollah would not meet with him until he declares that the regency council is illegal.

Mr. Tehrani wrote that originally he accepted the presidency of the regency council for the protection of the national interest. But since his departure from Iran "the council was not formed and never took office," he wrote, "while the domestic situation has changed and out of respect for public opinion I believe it necessary to resign."

Mr. Tehrani had said earlier today that he resigned because of family problems, but an aide later confirmed the details of his letter to Ayatollah Khomeini.

Mr. Yazdi said that the resignation was a "victory for intelligence" and when asked to confirm Mr. Tehrani's statement that the council had never been formed, he replied: "That's right. Tell it to Bakhtiar."

Meanwhile, witnesses said that at least five persons were killed and 25 injured in the city of Rezaiyeh, near the Turkish border, when opponents and supporters of the shah clashed in the streets, the official news agency reported.

It said that troops moved in to remove street barricades and to stop the violence but that gunfire was still heard in the city in late afternoon.

Pro-shah gangs also reportedly attacked buses and cars bearing pictures of religious leaders along highways near Kermanshah, in west Iran, and at least one person was reported killed.

Leftists and the conservative religious-oriented protest groups had joined in the year of agitation that drove Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi from the country, but tension between the factions has been building as political victory approaches for the opposition.

Ayatollah Khomeini charged yesterday that the shah was plan-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

As Tudeh Traditions Emerge

Communist Leader Sees Revival in Iran

Ever since the Iranian crisis began gathering momentum, attention has been focused on the Shiite leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and the lay opposition party inside Iran, the National Front.

But one of the most powerful — and potentially determining forces within Iran — remains the banned Iranian Communist Party, also known as the Tudeh Party, underground since 1949. The Tudeh Party, founded in 1941, has played a major role in the past, and though all but crushed by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi several times in the last 30 years, it still maintains a well-organized clandestine structure within Iran.

In the past it has been virtually impossible for any Western journalist to obtain direct access to its leaders. But last week, in Eastern Europe, Newsweek European Editor Ed Behr talked for more than an hour with Noureddin Kianouri, 63, the newly appointed First Secretary of the Tudeh Party.

Behr: Your party has been underground since 1949. How have you kept in touch and to what extent do you still control it?

Kianouri: Despite our many difficulties, especially in 1970 when SAVAK (the Iranian secret police) briefly penetrated our movement, we have never lost touch.

Q: Where do you derive the bulk of your support?

A: The Iranian working class is now three million strong, with a high degree of political consciousness, which it has displayed during the last phase of the revolution, and with the revolution there has been a revival of Tudeh traditions, with older workers, many of them with prison experience, acting as guides to the new generation. Now even the shah's officials have recognized that the oilfield workers only obey instructions coming from the Tudeh Party. We also have considerable support among the intellectuals, the lower middle class and the "national bourgeoisie," the bazaar merchants — in short all those who are not directly involved with monopolistic/imperialist capitalism.

Q: Does this mean that many of those out on the streets shouting pro-Khomeini slogans are in fact Tudeh Party members or supporters?

A: I'm not saying that. What I am saying is that for the last 20 years Ayatollah Khomeini has fought the shah and imperialism in all its forms; he has also developed his political ideas on the basis of Islamic laws. We fully support his initiatives, namely: the suppression of the monarchy, the establishment of an Islamic republic, a constituent assembly to draw up a new constitution to lead a national government to end imperialist supremacy, guarantee all forms of popular democracy, to fight against political oppression and to use our national riches for the common good. This is no temporary tactic of ours, but a serious and clear stand.

Q: As a Marxist, you are not bothered by the deeply Islamic character of Ayatollah Khomeini's policies?

A: For a long time now the religious Shiite chiefs have been making contact with the people in the mosques. Shiite religious notions have democratic roots, and they have always been linked with popular, nation-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

But Still Recommends Significant Cuts

Carter Submits $531.6-Billion Budget to Congress

By John M. Berry
and Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (WP) — President Carter sent Congress today a $531.6-billion anti-inflation budget for fiscal 1980 that was not as draconian as the administration had advertised but still recommended significant cuts in some politically popular social programs.

The plan, which would hold the deficit to $29 billion as promised, calls for $6.9 billion in cuts outside the defense area — by restraining the growth of some programs and trimming others. At the same time, military spending would rise 3 percent faster than inflation.

Mr. Carter again has proposed limiting the federal pay increase scheduled for next October to 5.5 percent — down from 10.25 percent required to keep government pay scales comparable to those in the private sector. And he wants to hold the October, 1980, raise to 5.25 percent.

Petroleum Reserves

Total government spending would rise $38.2 billion, or 7.7 percent, from this year's levels — barely enough to keep pace with inflation. By comparison, outlays this year are expected to climb $42.6 billion, about 9.5 percent above those in fiscal 1978.

Some of the larger cutbacks would hit public-service jobs under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, school lunch subsidies, minor Social Security programs and creation of strategic petroleum reserves.

Significantly, Mr. Carter proposed virtually no major new spending programs or tax changes — unusual for a Democratic president. The few sizable increases were in research and development, automatic cost-of-living increases for veterans' benefits and aid for pregnant women.

In his formal message to Congress, Mr. Carter called his budget "lean and austere" — an assessment most analysts agreed with, at least in political terms. The reductions are expected to touch off a bitter debate, both with special-interest groups and in Congress.

In economic terms, however, the budget-cutting was not all that harsh. For all Mr. Carter's talk

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Constitutional Rights, Illegalities Disputed

Legal Vagueness Surrounds U.S. Cults

The following is the second of a series of articles on cults in the United States. It is based on reporting by Jo Thomas and Nathaniel Sheppard Jr. It was written by Miss Thomas.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (NYT) — Despite a number of disturbing reports about unorthodox religious cults in recent years, Congress has generally been reluctant to investigate such groups on the ground that their freedom of belief and practice is constitutionally protected.

But the assassination of Rep. Leo Ryan and the deaths of some 900 members of the Peoples Temple in Guyana in November may have changed that. Congressional inquiries into the Peoples Temple are under way, and there are signs that Congress may also look into the activities of other cults in the United States and abroad.

Members of the staff of the House Committee on International Relations are interviewing Peoples Temple members in San Francisco in an attempt to find out whether the Guyana deaths could have been avoided. Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., the committee chairman, has asked the State Department to determine how many other colonies of American cults are in foreign countries.

Rep. Zablocki says he believes that a number of his colleagues intend to take a closer look at "these cults that are not really religions."

Elsewhere on Capitol Hill, Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., has invited his Senate colleagues to hear a panel of experts on mind control testify at a special hearing on Feb. 5. The hearing, according to persons involved in preparing for it, may be a prologue to an effort to establish a commission that would look into whether religious cults are a destructive element in American society.

Administration View

Such inquiries would be at variance not only with congressional tradition but also with the long-standing position of the Carter administration that because of constitutional considerations the government would not embark on broad investigations of religious groups.

They would, however, follow an investigation into the operations of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon concluded last October by the House Subcommittee on International Organizations.

That subcommittee reported finding evidence that Mr. Moon's international organization had systematically violated U.S. tax, immigration, banking, currency and foreign-agent registration laws, as well as state and local laws on charity fraud. It also noted that several federal agencies were investigating the group.

Sen. Dole, who is expected to become the ranking minority member of the Finance Committee, cited the Moon report and the Guyana deaths in calling on Sen. Russell Long, D-La., the committee chairman, to "review the tax-exempt status of certain so-called religious groups as soon as possible."

The concern in Congress over the Jonestown deaths appears to mirror misgivings felt across the country by relatives of persons who have joined religious cults.

Attorneys who represent cults report a rash of kidnappings of cult members by their parents. In Island Pond, Vt., the town manager said that a citizens group had come to him asking how to run a cult out of town.

"There are thousands of us parents who don't sleep at night," said a woman whose daughter is a member of the Unification Church. "We're scared. This isn't an act of God. This is something the government is allowing."

The Justice Department has in the past rebuffed requests by congressmen that it investigate allegations of brainwashing and physical abuse in cults. Between 1975 and 1978, according to Robert Havel, a spokesman, the department received about 400 letters alleging cult members had been brainwashed, threatened and subjected to extortion.

New York Decision

Most of the allegations did not warrant a formal investigation, Mr. Havel said. Of the 30 complaints investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, none resulted in prosecution.

The Justice Department's position is based, in part, on the New York State Supreme Court decision in a 1976 case in which a grand jury

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Evidence of Frame-Up Probed

Critic, Harassed 8 Years, May Defeat Scientologists

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (NYT) — "All this happened so long ago," said Paulette Cooper, a free-lance writer, turning from a large stack of depositions filed in one of 14 lawsuits that the Church of Scientology has brought against her. "This nightmare is eight years old."

Miss Cooper, 35, published a book entitled "The Scandal of Scientology" in the summer of 1971. The events that followed ate up her finances, tormented her family, damaged her health, smeared her reputation and caused her to be indicted by a U.S. grand jury.

The lawsuits started first. Miss Cooper and her publisher, Tower Publications Inc., were sued separately in several cities in the United States and in other countries, including Britain and Australia.

In settlement of the lawsuits, Tower agreed to withdraw the book. "It just wasn't worth the legal expenses," said Gerard Brisman, executive vice president of Tower. About 50,000 copies, all in paperback, had been sent to bookstores. Mr. Brisman said that he did not know how many were sold.

Faced with large legal fees, Miss Cooper eventually agreed to settle the lawsuits by promising not to republish or comment on anything in her book. She was also required to sign a statement saying that 52 passages in her book were "erroneous or at the least misleading." In exchange, the Scientologists agreed to pay her legal fees.

While she was fighting the legal battles, Miss Cooper said, she received anonymous death threats and found evidence that her telephone was being tapped. She filed suit for $15.4 million in April, 1972, charging representatives of the church with harassment.

The next November, worried about the security of the ground-floor apartment she shared with her cousin, Miss Cooper decided to move to a high-rise apartment building on Manhattan's East Side.

She thought very little at the time of a visit on Dec. 6 from a woman who said she was collecting donations for the United Farm Workers. Later, her cousin would remember that, although the woman sat in the apartment for at least 30 minutes, she never took off her gloves. Both women would also remember that a box of Miss Cooper's stationery was sitting on her coffee table that day.

"On Dec. 7, unknown to me, a bomb threat was mailed to the Church of Scientology. It was received on Dec. 8. The second threat was received Dec. 13," Miss Cooper said.

On Dec. 15, Miss Cooper moved to her new apartment. Her first visitors were from the FBI. "They told me that the public relations man in Scientology, James Meisler, had received bomb threats and had named me as a suspect. I said: 'If he named me, he must have sent them himself — I'm nonviolent.' I was extremely cooperative. Did I mind being fingerprinted? I said OK."

On Feb. 4, "a terrible smear letter arrived to all my neighbors," she said. "There wasn't anything true in it. It was disgusting. I had saved all my money to move to this apartment — and now this letter."

Miss Cooper received more visits from the FBI.

"They were interviewing all my

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Greece Holds 13 In Bomb Attacks

ATHENS, Jan. 22 (AP) — Thirteen alleged ultrarightist terrorists, including a Greek-American employee of a U.S. military base and two junior army officers, were arrested today in connection with 70 bombs that were set off here during a two-year period, the police said.

They were charged with the formation of a terrorist group to conspire against democratic order, illegal possession and use of explosives, and causing physical injuries and material damage.

The police said those arrested were members of a terrorist gang called the Organization of National Restoration. Under anti-terrorist laws enacted last year they could get up to 10 years imprisonment.



United Press International

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, left at foot of stairs, prepares to bid farewell yesterday to Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi as the shah leaves Aswan for Morocco, the next stop on his trip to the United States. The shah departed Tehran last Tuesday following a year of protests.

As Rebels Claim to Uncover Mass Graves

Cambodia Loyalist Resistance Reported

BANGKOK, Jan. 22 (AP) — Cambodian loyalists brought guerrilla warfare to the vicinity of Phnom Penh today, more than two weeks after the Cambodian capital fell to Vietnamese invaders and their Cambodian rebel proteges, sources reported.

The rebels, who set up a new government in Phnom Penh on Jan. 7, have repeatedly claimed total victory and have said that they controlled the entire country, but the sources in Bangkok said that troops loyal to Premier Pol Pot were still fighting.

The Bangkok Post quoted a high-ranking Cambodian officer who fled to Thailand as saying that the Cambodian president, Khieu Samphan, aided by Chinese advisers, was commanding a force of 8,000 loyalist guerrillas in the northeastern province of Stung Treng. The officer claimed that Premier Pol Pot was personally leading the resistance.

Thai Premier Kriangsak Chamanan said today after returning to Bangkok from a helicopter trip to the frontier that Pol Pot forces were regrouping and regaining strength but were running short on supplies.

Areas of Resistance

The Bangkok sources said that loyalists were still resisting the invaders around Battambang, Cambodia's second largest city, in the northwest; Ratanakiri, in the northeast; the central city of Kompong Chhnang; Takeo, in the southeast, and the southwestern coastal area near Kompong Som, the only major port.

Pol Pot troops apparently are trying to put pressure on Kompong Chhnang because it was being used as a key supply point for the 100,000-man Vietnamese force now in Cambodia, Thai intelligence sources said.

The police chief of Thailand's Sisaket province, on the Cambodian frontier, said that fighting continued near the 900-year-old Buddhist temple of Preah Vihear, held by Pol Pot troops, but the Vietnamese reportedly brought in long-range artillery to try to blast the loyalists from the cliff-top stronghold on the Thai border.

The Thai sources also reported sizable Vietnamese naval and ground reinforcements in and around Kompong Som, which was retaken briefly by the Pol Pot loyalists. Two reporters who took a Thai fishing boat to within several hundred yards of the Cambodian coast said that they saw a large flotilla of Vietnamese ships flying the flag of the new Phnom Penh government.

Mass Graves Reported

The rebel government's official news agency reported today that bodies of persons murdered by the Pol Pot government were being found in shallow graves around the country. The report could not be confirmed but Cambodians who fled their homeland have told similar stories.

The agency report said that in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.S. Withdrawal Seen Unchanged By Korean Data

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (UPI) — Defense Secretary Harold Brown said today he does not believe that the new intelligence assessment that North Korea has 60,000 more ground troops than previously estimated would change a decision to withdraw U.S. ground forces from South Korea.

Mr. Brown's statement was made at a briefing on the administration's defense budget for fiscal year 1980, which went to Congress today. The secretary said that the new assessment by Army analysts will be considered along with other factors in deciding future defense needs for South Korea.

Mr. Brown said that additional evaluations of North Korean military strength are under way and "we will use that in considering what we need and what the Republic of Korea needs" for defense.

Among factors that he said would be considered in assessing South Korea's defense position would be its own military strength and the introduction of additional U.S. combat aircraft during the last year.

An Army study showed that North Korea had the equivalent of 41 combat divisions instead of 28 and 2,600 tanks rather than 1,900.

Leftist, Soviet Incitement Is Seen

Anti-U.S. Hostility in Iran Surges After Shah Leaves

By R.W. Apple Jr.

TEHRAN Jan. 22 (NYT) — A 21-year-old U.S. woman, who has lived in Iran for five months, was strolling through the heart of the capital Saturday morning with two friends. As is her custom, she wore dark glasses to hide her un-Iranian blue eyes.

Suddenly, three grimacing teenagers, their right hands cocked in imitation of pistols, advanced on the woman and her friends, shouting: "Go home! Go home! Go home!"

Saturday night, Roy Hollingworth, an assistant United States defense attache, was standing in the living room of his house in northern Tehran. A bullet smashed through the window, narrowly missing him.

At about the same time, in southwestern Tehran, a crowd of Iranians beat an American.

The three incidents, within 12 hours of each other, typified a new wave of anti-Americanism that has developed in the wake of the departure of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Although no more intense than that of last November, which caused many U.S. citizens to flee, the new of hostility shows signs of lasting longer and getting worse, according to U.S. officials. Three or four "serious" incidents — rock-throwing, auto-burning, fire-bombing — are reported each day to the U.S. Embassy.

Officials expressed particular concern over two aspects of the anti-U.S. sentiments that seem to have taken hold in the streets of Tehran and other Iranian cities.

First, they said, the Soviet Union seems determined to fan the flames. Almost every commentary broadcast by the powerful transmitters of Radio Moscow in the last week has contained a tirade against the United States, accusing Washington of trying to inspire a pro-shah military coup d'etat.

Second, the officials said, leftist students have emerged from a period of quiescence and are attempting to incite anti-U.S. demonstrations. They were strongly represented in Friday's enormous procession in Tehran, whereas they were largely absent from the marches last month.

Khomeini Not the Source

U.S. experts do not attribute the new wave of hostility to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Shiite Moslem leader who has become the symbol of the revolt against the shah.

They believe that he welcomes the presence of U.S. technical experts in Iran, if not military advisers and employees of companies involved in security operations.

But the ayatollah's attacks on President Carter — he called him "the vilest man on earth" in an interview published in Beirut Saturday — have had an impact on public opinion.

In addition, the president's own words have caused many Iranians to resent him — and, by extension, other U.S. citizens.

Mr. Carter earned the enmity of the opposition during his visit to Tehran in January of last year, when he praised the shah just as discontent was beginning to burst through the surface. Now, he has outraged the opposition by openly proclaiming support for Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar, which was taken here as a classic example of foreign interference in Iranian affairs.

"Tell President Carter Khomeini is our leader," a demonstrator said Friday. "Tell Carter to shut his mouth."

"It is essential," wrote James Bill in the current issue of Foreign Affairs, "that American decision-makers realize that Iranians read much into the slightest word or gesture made by any U.S. official concerning Iran. This grossly exaggerated view of American influence runs deep."

Both English-language newspapers in Tehran carried editorials yesterday attacking the Carter administration.

The Tehran Journal said that "the current lack of American subtlety in its handling of the Iranian issue is only making matters worse." By backing Mr. Bakhtiar, the paper said, the president has prompted many Iranians "to reject Bakhtiar as 'Carter's man.' "

"Until such time as U.S. policymakers are mentally equipped to see things as they are," said Kayhan International, "they are well advised to remain silent on Iran."

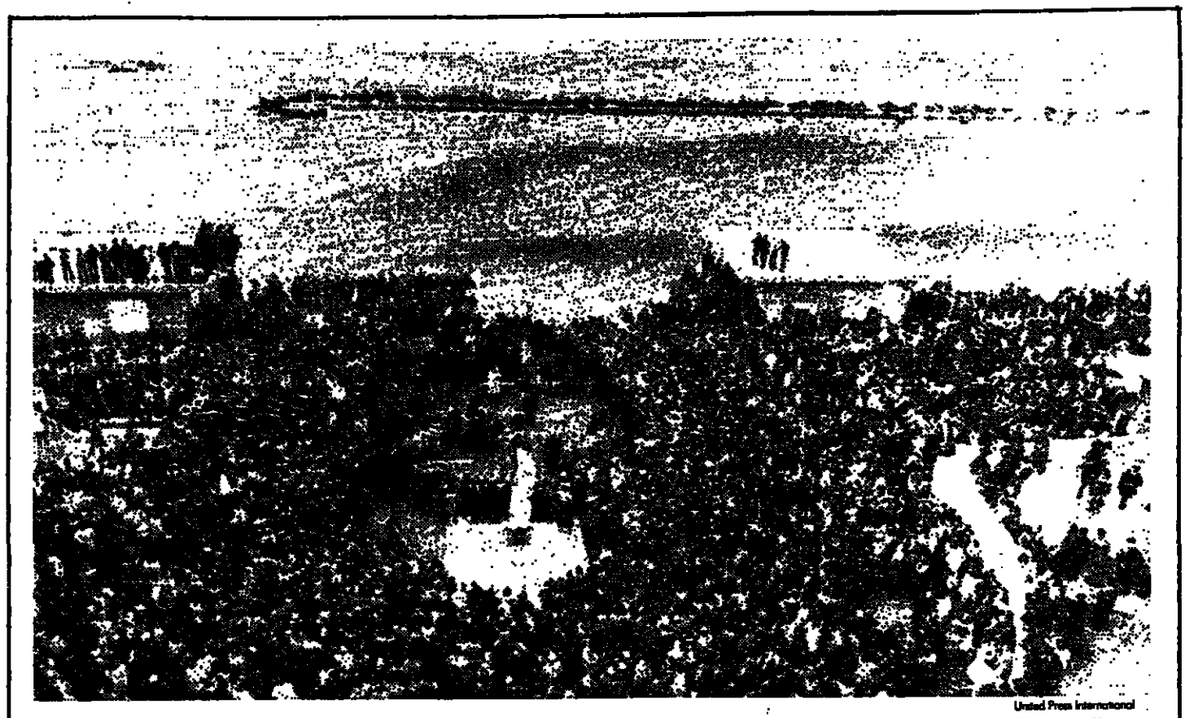
The prosperity of many U.S. citizens who work here has also fostered resentment. A fair-skinned Iranian driving to the resort of Dizine with skis mounted on top of his car was stopped by a gang of toughs last week. They gave him a bloody nose and smashed his windshield, then let him drive on.

"If you were an American," they told him, "we would have been happy to kill you."

Of the 41,000 U.S. citizens who were living in Iran at the beginning of November, fewer than 12,000 are left, and 3,000 to 4,000 of those are ethnic Iranians with United States passports.

Bell Helicopter International, once one of the biggest U.S. contractors, announced another reduction in force yesterday. Its operations are centered in Isfahan, 260 miles south of Tehran, where anti-U.S. sentiment is intense. Only 200 dependents out of 4,000 are left there.

"I was in Vietnam," said Mike Morales, a Bell official who plans to return to the United States. "This is worse. You never know what's going on, what's about to happen, and you're stuck there."



United Press International

ANZIO ANNIVERSARY — Thousands of local residents attend the unveiling of the bronze statue devoted to Angelita, the 5-year-old girl who was killed during the Allied landing at Anzio, Italy, Jan. 22, 1944. Details in "People" on Page 14.

Communist Leader Sees Revival in Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

al, anti-imperialist forces. For this reason, when Ayatollah Khomeini began uttering strong and radical slogans against the shah, he won our sympathy.

The Tudeh Party recognizes the objectively progressive elements of his movement and we are doing everything we can to develop a common language with him. We feel that in the present vantage point he is playing a totally progressive part in the development of Iran.

Q: For how long can Ayatollah Khomeini and the Tudeh Party go down the same road?

A: For a very long time. I believe there are no overwhelming differences between scientific socialism and the social content of Islam. On the contrary, they have much in common. Many socialist countries have Islamic populations and have no problems there.

Q: Are you in direct contact with him? Have you sent emissaries to him recently?

A: I can't answer that.

Q: How do you envisage eventual power-sharing?

A: What the composition of an eventual United Front will be that we propose is of secondary importance. It is the common program's contents that count.

Q: Do you envisage the possibility of working within a united front with the National Front party?

A: We will do all we can to support a United Front, and we will work with any political movement which agrees with our aims, which, very broadly, are to end U.S. and other forms of imperialism, put a stop to ruinous arms purchases and establish a constituent assembly. I happen to know there is a current within the National Front which is in favor of cooperating with us, and we have no objections to working with a bourgeois party. Again, I stress that the number of seats we get in a United Front government is not important. It is ideas and policies that count.

Q: But the time must come when, if there is a new constitution, the Iranian people will vote for established political parties. What guarantees have you that Ayatollah Khomeini will allow the normal interplay of lay political forces to take place?

A: We are very objective and very rational and we will consider these problems when they arise.

Q: Under your new leadership the Tudeh Party issued a communique calling for preparations for an armed popular struggle. Does this mean that you regard civil war as inevitable?

A: A political party must always keep its options open. The national struggle which resulted in the shah's departure may be peacefully carried to its logical conclusion — with an army at the service of a republican Iran. It's also possible that Iran's reactionary forces, with U.S. and Israeli and other imperialist allies, could attempt to carry out a coup which will be much more brutal than anything that has happened there so far, on the scale of Chile or the wholesale massacre of Communists in Indonesia. We don't want either that or a repetition of the 1953 repression of the Tudeh Party in Iran, and we must guard against it.

Q: Do you regard an eventual popular armed struggle as inevitable?

A: I am not pessimistic, but I am not over-optimistic either. We believe that the national struggle could come to its natural conclusion without such bloodshed but we must be on our guard.

Q: Where would you get the arms?

A: Throughout history, revolutionary movements have always managed to solve that problem in specific ways. Arms can always be found, or bought. There are plenty of arms in Iran.

Q: Does that imply that you believe that the Iranian Army could come over to your side?

A: Our army is of popular origin, with recruits 90 percent from the peasantry and 10 percent from the working class. We are convinced that the revolutionary movement which has been growing won't remain outside the barrack walls. Sooner or later it will come to the army — later than to the civilian population but it will come just the same. There are indications of that already. During contacts between the army and the people, revolutionary ideas have permeated the soldier's ranks — to such an extent that we know that to quell the demonstrations, officers now have to call for volunteers. This is proof that the loyalty of the army is not total.

Q: What importance do you ascribe to the Soviet-Iran 1921 Treaty, which means that if Iran is under attack the Soviet Union is able to come to its aid?

A: This treaty was the only reason why Britain was not able to take over Iran as a colony. It has always played an important part, does so in present circumstances and will continue to be important for Iran's national independence in the future.

Q: Some observers recall that once, under Peter the Great, Iran formed an intrinsic part of Russian soil. What about Soviet influence spreading again?

A: If Iran becomes a democratic country with friendly ties with Socialist countries, I'm convinced these countries won't interfere with our internal affairs. The Soviet Union will be very happy if on its southern border there will be a friendly government with no bases against it. A progressive Iran would be the greatest guarantee for the Soviet Union's security.

N.Y. Cabbie Snaps Up Gear, Over-Exposes

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (UPI) — A cab driver was arrested after he put $10,000 in camera equipment belonging to a French photographer in his trunk and drove off, leaving the man standing on a corner, police said.

A police spokesman said that at 7 p.m., Saturday, Pascal Franco, a visiting French photographer, hailed a medallioned cab at Broadway and 73d Street on Manhattan's Upper West Side. The spokesman said the driver, Adlofo Louis, 50, put Mr. Franco's camera equipment in his trunk, but before the photographer could get in, Mr. Louis drove off.

Mr. Franco called the police, and members of the taxi robbery unit spotted Mr. Louis on Randalls Island, where he had stopped to examine the loot. He was arrested and charged with grand larceny.

May Build Experimental Plant

World Consortium Hopes To Exploit Fusion Energy

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK (NYT) — A consortium of all the nations conducting advanced fusion research is drafting plans for an experimental power plant that would "ignite" in a self-sustaining, controlled manner the same kind of fusion fires that burn in the heart of the sun.

In contrast to machines now under construction, which are intended merely to release more fusion energy than is injected, this project would explore ways to exploit the fusion energy to generate power.

If this is found to be safe and commercially feasible, the world's energy problems will be solved for a long time to come, since a major part of the fuel in a fusion plant would be derived from seawater.

This is a significant advantage over the currently available form of nuclear power, fission, which uses relatively scarce uranium as fuel and which produces more long-lived radioactive wastes than fusion is expected to do. In addition, the U.S. government raised new doubts last week about the safety of fission reactors.

The cost of the project, probably several hundred million dollars, would be divided among the four participants: Euratom (the European community), Japan, the Soviet Union and the United States. Construction would start in the early 1980s, with start-up in the late 1980s or early 1990s.

An organizational meeting was held last November by the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. The first workshop to draft plans is to be held in Vienna Feb. 5-16.

It is hoped that by December project planners will be able to offer participating governments a report that will enable them to decide whether to proceed.

Each of the four participants is building, or preparing to build, a large and costly fusion device of the tokamak variety. The name tokamak is of Soviet origin, since such machines were first developed there. The device uses magnetic fields of a characteristic geometry to squeeze and heat a very hot gas — plasma — containing the two heavy forms of hydrogen — deuterium and tritium.

The purpose is to create conditions sufficiently close to those in the heart of the sun for the deuterium and tritium to fuse into helium, releasing a great deal of energy from a small amount of leftover mass. This is achieved in a hydrogen bomb with an atomic explosion.

In the past, experimental devices of the tokamak type, as well as those using other magnetic configurations or laser beams, have achieved limited amounts of fusion, but the energy released has not come close to the amount injected into the system.

Expected to Break Even

The four giant tokamak machines being developed are expected to break even in that regard. However, it is not likely that in any case the released energy will match the total required to operate the system. Nor will any attempt be made to convert the energy into electricity.

The four big machines are the Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor being built at Princeton University, which will cost about $240 million and be completed by 1981; the T-10M machine in the Soviet Union; the Joint European Torus being built in Britain for Euratom, and Japan's JT-60.

The proposed name for the new plant is UNITOR, for United Nations International Tokamak Reactor. The plant would be designed, for the first time, to achieve ignition. When ignition is achieved, helium formed by fusion will be sufficiently hot and plentiful to sustain the conditions needed for continued fusion.

In the proposed machines, energy will have to be continuously fed back into the plasma to maintain the conditions for fusion. The most that can be hoped for with such a system is to divert to practical use some of the derived energy that is otherwise recycled into the system. In ignition, this would be unnecessary.

The proposal for an international project was made last May by E.P. Velikhov, associate director of the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy, the center of Soviet fusion research, at a meeting in Vienna of the International Fusion Research Council of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Mr. Velikhov indicated that the proposal had been approved on the highest level in Moscow. The Soviet Union, he said, was willing to serve as host to the project, but another site would be acceptable. He said that there were no military overtones to such research and that it did not impinge on any commercial projects.

This is different from the line of attack on fusion that is more closely related to weapons research. The weapons-related fusion approach uses high-energy laser beams or particle beams. Even with this approach, however, there is considerable exchange of reports between Soviet and U.S. researchers.

If UNITOR comes into being, it could set a precedent for other such endeavors, notably the "World Machine" that has been discussed as the next generation of atom smasher. Its circumference might be 30 miles or more, and its cost could be several times that of any existing machine.

One reason proponents of the international fusion machine want to start planning is that a lead time of 10 years is anticipated in its development. There is also concern that delay in exploiting fusion will occur because research on exploiting the energy output has lagged. The fusion of deuterium and tritium into helium releases high-energy neutrons that will have to be captured in some kind of lithium "blanket" surrounding the reactor.

This plan poses a number of problems, including identification of structural materials that can withstand continuous bombardment by the neutrons. While UNITOR will be a large-scale device, it will not simulate the heavy neutron production anticipated for a commercial-scale reactor.

Public Strike Held in U.K.

(Continued from Page 1)

police and voluntary ambulance services in dealing with emergency cases.

Mr. Ennals said there is serious danger that the ambulance and public health service strikes will continue after today. "Enough is enough. Only the innocent will suffer," he warned.

He reiterated that the hard-pressed Labor government "can not and will not abdicate its responsibilities and let wages rip. That's the road to disaster."

By mid-morning, officials estimated that only 20 of the 142 ambulances that normally serve London were providing any kind of emergency service. One dispatcher called it chaos.

"If the men are rebelling, it's simply a demonstration of the strength of feeling among the members," said a spokesman for the National Union of Public Employees, which represents some of the ambulance drivers.

69-Percent Hike

The ambulance drivers are demanding a 69-percent hike to bring their base weekly wage to $130. Although the strike was called for 24 hours, some public employees said they would stay out until their weekly pay is raised from $84 to $160 and their work week cut from 40 hours to 35.

In Glasgow, the governor of the Bank of England, Gordon Richardson, said today that the current pay settlements are refuelling the nation's rate of inflation and threatening its competitiveness in domestic and overseas markets. He said the pay claims are "irreconcilable with any rational economic strategy or social prupose."

Carter Submits $531.6-Billion Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

about belt-tightening, overall outlays would be only $4.5 billion below "current services"— the level that spending would be if no cutbacks had been ordered.

The president's budget was hinged to White House predictions that the economy will not fall into a recession this year or next. Mr. Carter is projecting a sluggish 2.2 percent growth rate for 1979 — a pace that would push the jobless rate to 6.2 percent by year's end, from 5.9 percent now.

Congressional leaders say the lawmakers almost certainly will go along with Mr. Carter's $29-billion deficit target. But the two houses may revamp the president's priorities — possibly reducing his proposed increases in defense spending and restoring some of the social cuts instead.

The budget would fulfill a year ahead of schedule Mr. Carter's pledge to cut spending to 21 percent of the U.S. gross national product. It also projects a near-balanced budget — with a scant $1-billion deficit — in fiscal 1981, which starts Oct. 1, 1980. That would be shattered, however, if Mr. Carter proposes a tax cut next year or if the economy falls into a recession. The major rationale behind the new budget is to fight inflation, mainly by reducing the stimulus the government provides the economy.

But by one widely recognized measure, that cutback would amount to only $15 billion — a modest shift in a $2.5-trillion economy. At a briefing, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said the budget was part of an overall economic policy of sustained and balanced restraint, which the administration would press "until we succeed in bringing inflation under control."

Reaction to the budget was mixed, although Congress is much more economy-minded this year than last, with liberals complaining the spending cuts were too severe, conservatives that they did not go far enough. Republicans criticized the Carter plan as hardly making a dent in the enormous growth in government outlays and are expected to seek larger cutbacks in spending programs and further tax cuts besides.

Most of the $531.6 billion in proposed spending is concentrated in a few basic areas: about 23.6 percent for defense, 21.7 percent for Social Security payments, 10.7 percent for interest, 10 percent for health and 5.7 percent for education.

Here in summary are the major elements:

- Defense. Outlays next year would jump by $11.3 billion, or 9.9 percent — about 3 percent faster than inflation — with most of the increase going to bolster U.S. ground forces. Defense spending also would rise sharply in coming years.
- Social Security. Mr. Carter proposes a modest $600 million worth of cutbacks in several relatively minor programs. One would repeal the token death benefit for widows; another would end survivors' benefits to students after they reach 18. Mr. Carter also proposes to return to 72 the age at which retirees may earn as much money as they choose and still get full Social Security benefits. Congress had reduced it to 70, increasing outlays for old-age benefits.
- Job programs. The number of public-service jobs financed under the CETA program would be cut from 625,000 at present to 467,000 by the end of fiscal 1980, for an estimated savings of $1.5 billion.
- Energy. Mr. Carter would continue extra financing for research and development — particularly involving solar energy — but would slash funds for repetition of solar demonstration projects and for creation of more strategic petroleum reserves.
- Cities. The president proposed a National Development Bank to handle aid to cities, but cut back other monies.

Administration officials estimated about $3.8 billion of the $11.6 billion in savings Mr. Carter proposed would depend on congressional approval, while the White House will be able to put about $7.7 billion worth into effect on its own. And while some proposals will have little trouble in Congress, others are likely to draw fierce opposition. The only major tax proposal the president included in the budget was his plan for a $2.5-billion "real wage insurance" tax credit to reimburse workers who agree to follow the new wage guidelines if inflation exceeds 7 percent this year. Few observers believe that will pass.

Moreover, it is still not sure the $29-billion deficit goal can be reached. If the economy falls into a recession, the government would receive less in taxes and spend more on jobless benefits. The deficit could hit $40 billion.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown called the proposed $125.8-billion military budget — a 3-percent rise over this year, after inflation —very austere but enough to give the U.S. a sufficiently balanced military program.

Debt Share 'Ominous'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (Reuters) — Chairman Charles Vanik of the House Trade Subcommittee said today's budget disclosure that foreigners held 43 percent of the $59 billion in U.S. debt borrowed from the public last year was "ominous."

The Ohio Democrat said while the investment reduces demands on U.S. money markets, the interest, if returned overseas, could put further pressure on the dollar.

Military Chief Endorses Bakhtiar's Government

(Continued from Page 1)

ning a military coup to restore his power. But Gen. Gharabaghi said that the armed forces "have no plans to stage a coup."

Nevertheless, Assadullah Mobashari, a member of the executive committee of the National Front political opposition, told a Tehran newspaper that he believes it would be "dangerous for Khomeini to come to Tehran at this time."

"Anti-revolutionary elements and several of those who are thinking of a coup d'etat" are out to harm the ayatollah, he said. "If such a step is taken, a dreadful future for the country is predicted."

Mr. Mobashari has been in Paris for several days to negotiate with Ayatollah Khomeini on behalf of the National Front. The National Front was the major nonreligious force in the anti-shah opposition.

Mr. Bakhtiar said last night that he would remain in office after Ayatollah Khomeini returns to Iran.

"All the nonsense and rumors . . . about my resignation are untrue," Mr. Bakhtiar said. "I am going to remain in the stronghold of the Constitution."

The premier called for "calm and order" and said that strikes ordered by Ayatollah Khomeini which have paralyzed the country were doing more harm to the country than official corruption in the shah's regime.

Tehran newspapers said that thousands of people were streaming into the capital from the provinces to take part in Friday's mass demonstration welcoming the ayatollah back to Iran after 15 years of exile in Iraq and France.

Ayatollah Khomeini says that the Bakhtiar regime is illegal because it is a related to the monarchy, and must be ousted in favor of an Islamic republic.

Packing Up

The 78-year-old ayatollah's entourage, meanwhile, began preparations for his departure. Two airplanes are to carry the ayatollah, his family, and several hundred supporters to Tehran on Friday.

Aides have begun making inquiries about settling the ayatollah's bills for electricity, rental of a tent which serves as a mosque, and a telephone bill that includes several hours of calls to Tehran each day.

Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark met today with Ayatollah Khomeini after visiting Iran.

Meanwhile, the shah and Empress Farah left Egypt today after a week at an island hotel in Aswan, the Nile winter resort, and arrived in Marrakesh, Morocco, for a visit en route to the United States and probable exile.

The Iranian monarch's Boeing 707, which he piloted out of Aswan after a six-day visit there, landed at Marrakesh amid tight security.

Officials have indicated that the shah will stay in Morocco for two or three days before continuing to the United States.

Extraordinary measures were taken to keep journalists and the public away from the airport to witness the shah's arrival. Moroccan officials refused to confirm that he had arrived.

Moroccan sources said privately that although the shah had come on an official invitation from King Hassan II, the invitation was issued "reluctantly" and the king was embarrassed by the shah's visit.

Cambodia Resistance

(Continued from Page 1)

one district, 300 to 500 people were massacred in each of seven villages.

In Phnom Penh, the report said that bodies of hundreds of "innocent officials" had been found at a former high school in Phnom Penh that Pol Pot government had turned into a prison.

"Some of them died with their shackled legs tied to their beds," the broadcast report said. "The bodies were nude and some were lying face down with their hands handcuffed behind them. It was only necessary to uncover a thin layer of earth over the mass graves to find skulls and section of skeletons. One could still discover . . . arm bones clasped together by iron chains."

Tass, in a dispatch from Phnom Penh by special correspondent Gennady Zhdelev, said that rebels found a secondary school in which "the anti-popular regime has reserved many photographs of Pol Pot speaking into a microphone." Tass said the caption under the photographs read: "Relying on China's assistance we must destroy Vietnam."

This is yet another testimony to the fact that in pursuing big-power hegemonist aims, Tass said, it was the Chinese leaders who had pushed Kampuchea [Cambodia] into a conflict with Vietnam."

French Police Battle A-Waste Protesters

CHERBOURG, France, Jan. 22 (Reuters) — The police battled with about 3,000 demonstrators who attempted to storm the maritime railroad station here today.

Gendarmes used tear gas and water cannons to disperse crowds near the harbor, where the Pacific Fisher was waiting to unload six containers of irradiated nuclear fuel from Japan.

Pope to Stop in Bahamas

ROME, Jan. 22 (AP) — Pope John Paul II will stop in the Bahamas en route home from Mexico and also fly over Cuba and the United States, a Mexican air line official announced today.

Middle East Peace Effort Hits Semantic Stalemate

JERUSALEM, Jan. 22 (Reuters) — Efforts to revive Israeli-Egyptian peace negotiations today appeared tangled in a legalistic argument about a precise definition of the term "unprovoked aggression."

The U.S. special envoy, Alfred Atherton, and his aides struggled to frame a definition that would satisfy both the Israelis and Egyptians, official sources said. After more talks today with an Israeli team headed by Eliahu Ben-Elissar, director of the prime minister's office, Mr. Atherton called an adjournment to ask for advice from Washington.

The definition was required in connection with the disputed Article 6 of the draft peace treaty, which Egypt has declined to sign without having modifications attached in a side letter. The article states that the treaty would have priority over Egypt's previous pacts with Arab states. But President Anwar Sadat insists that Egypt should retain the right to help Arab countries in the event of Israeli aggression.

The Israeli argument is that Arab states always accuse Israel of aggression in any conflict, no matter how it starts.

[In Egypt, government sources today said that Mr. Sadat opposes the idea of a direct meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, United Press International reported. Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan had called for such a summit meeting to be held in the Sinai desert.

[Mr. Sadat wants the United States to keep playing its "full partner" role in the negotiations, the sources said, but he is not interested in a three-way summit meeting now because there are no "adequate preparations," no definite peace treaty package that meets Egypt's concerns.]

Moscow Fire Is Said to Reduce Rays Aimed at the U.S. Embassy

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (AP) — U.S. officials said today that a fire at a Soviet apartment building had disabled one of two Soviet transmitter sites that have been used to beam microwave radiation at the U.S. Embassy.

An electronic check this morning showed no detectable microwave signal emanating from the site atop the 10-story apartment building directly across from the embassy, the officials said.

However, they said that monitoring verified that a second transmitter site south of the embassy was in operation.

A fire in the apartment building Friday night reduced the transmitter site — a small, shack-like structure on the roof — to rubble.

The specific purpose of the microwaves never has been disclosed. U.S. officials have theorized that they could be intended to jam electronic U.S. intelligence-gathering equipment or to trigger Soviet surveillance devices planted in the embassy.

Blast Kills A PLO Aide

(Continued from Page 1)

estinian guerrillas in Jordan in 1970.

Analysts here believe that the assassination of Mr. Salamah could revive the undergound war between the guerrillas and the Israelis.

Minutes after the explosion today, a contingent of guerrillas arrived and cordoned off the area. Shots were fired into the air as guerrillas tried to rush Mr. Salamah to the American University Hospital about 500 yards from the scene of the explosion.

PLO Annuls Jordan Pact

DAMASCUS, Jan. 22 (AP) — The PLO parliament today nullified a reconciliation agreement that the PLO had reached with Jordan late last year and called for more concessions from King Hussein, Palestinian sources reported.

"This does not mean that the dialogue has been cancelled, but it does mean it should start on a new basis with better terms for the PLO," a spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine said.

The agreement had been negotiated by King Hussein's advisers and a PLO delegation dominated by el-Fatah. It has come under intense criticism from radical PLO leaders here, who have called it a sellout to Jordan.

The radicals particularly objected to what they said was the PLO delegation's agreement to allow Jordan to jointly control the $100-million fund for the occupied territories allocated by the Arab summit in Baghdad last November. They are willing to consult with Jordan on the use of the money in the West Bank and Gaza Strip but not to control it jointly.

Break-ins, Deceit, Graft Cited

Ex-Agent Alleges Wide Illegality in FBI

By John M. Crewdson

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22 (NYT) — For the last 18 months, a career agent of the FBI — piqued, he says, by the bureau's reluctance to adopt meaningful internal reforms — has quietly been compiling from memory, from conversations with other agents, and from a handful of bureau documents, a catalog of allegedly illegal and abusive practices within the bureau.

The allegations assembled thus far by the agent, Wesley Swearingen, range from charges of misleading testimony by bureau agents and illegal break-ins by agents to accusations of broad corruption among agents and untruthful public statements by FBI officials.

Mr. Swearingen, who retired in 1977 after 25 years with the bureau, began to make some of his charges to Justice Department lawyers eight months ago. He says they have assured him that they are investigating the charges seriously.

Mr. Swearingen's cooperation with the Justice Department had been unknown to the bureau until last month when, in a bizarre twist of events, some classified documents he had taken from the bureau's Los Angeles office were found by FBI agents at the Peoples Temple settlement in Jonestown, Guyana.

Action Seems Likely

Mr. Swearingen has not yet communicated some of what he knows or suspects to the Justice Department, and most of the allegations he has made thus far are still unresolved, but at least some of them are now deemed likely to result in administrative discipline and, in some cases, criminal charges against agents.

Among Mr. Swearingen's principal allegations are the following:

- That agents who recently testified in a Los Angeles criminal case covered up illegal activities by the bureau, and that in at least one other criminal case the bureau fabricated evidence to obtain a confession.
- That about 36 agents in the Los Angeles office, including William Sullivan, then the assistant director in charge, accepted wristwatches, radios and other gifts from a wealthy industrialist, rumored to have organized crime connections, whose missing child had been the subject of an unsuccessful search.
- That paid informers working for the Los Angeles office burglarized the headquarters of two extremist political groups and that an FBI official deliberately withheld information hinting at the burglaries from the General Accounting Office, an investigative arm of Congress.
- That at least two agents arrested in recent years for violations of narcotics and other laws have escaped prosecution, and that one of them was allowed to resign quietly while the other was not punished.
- That many of the FBI's 59 field offices have been plagued with financial irregularities, from the falsification of agents' expense accounts and the misuse of government vehicles to the theft by agents of funds that were intended as payments for information.

Mr. Swearingen portrayed himself as a man who frequently had brought corrupt conduct and other misdeeds to the attention of his FBI superiors, only to be ignored or, in a few instances, punished.

As a result, he said, he decided before his scheduled retirement in May, 1977, to take some of the matters that most disturbed him to Justice Department investigators.

A year ago, he said, he gave copies of FBI documents he had taken when he retired a San Francisco lawyer who was representing the Rev. Jim Jones and the Peoples Temple.

Mr. Swearingen said that he asked the lawyer, Charles Garry, to send the documents and some other materials to the Justice Department and that Mr. Garry did so. A short time later, lawyers from the department's Office of Professional Responsibility, which investigates violations of internal department regulations, began interviewing Mr. Swearingen about his knowledge of FBI misconduct.

Photocopies to Guyana

In a recent affidavit, Tom Adams, a Peoples Temple member, said that he and Teri Buford, another member, while seeking evidence of FBI harassment of extremist political organizations, had photocopied Mr. Swearingen's file and sent the copies to Mr. Jones in Guyana.

Some of the documents bore Mr. Swearingen's name and were discovered at Jonestown a few weeks ago by FBI agents investigating the death of Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., whose murder on a fact-finding visit precipitated the deaths of Mr. Jones and more than 900 of his followers.

Although Mr. Swearingen is technically vulnerable to criminal charges for taking the classified documents, he said that he had been assured by the Justice Department that he will not face prosecution.

Some of the agents involved in incidents that Mr. Swearingen has reported to the Justice Department will not face prosecution because the five-year statute of limitations that applies to most federal crimes has expired. The possibility of Justice Department disciplinary action remains, however.

Hearsay Evidence

Another difficulty facing a Justice Department inquiry is that Mr. Swearingen was not directly involved in some of the incidents he has recounted but only heard about them from agents who were involved. For example, Mr. Swearingen says that an FBI supervisor in Chicago told him that the bureau had "deliberately set up" the situation in which Fred Hampton, chairman of the Illinois branch of the Black Panther Party, was killed in a shootout with police nine years ago.

On at least two occasions, Mr. Swearingen said, he believed that FBI informers had broken into the offices of the American Indian Movement in search of membership lists. Another time, he said, an informer entered the El Monte, Calif., office of the American Nazi Party and stole what he took to be that organization's membership roster.

The AIM membership lists, Mr. Swearingen said, were photocopied and surreptitiously returned, but the Nazi group's list was not. He said that this prompted the FBI to induce the El Monte Police Department to raid the group's office in an ostensible search for illegal firearms, in hopes that once the list was discovered missing the Nazis would presume the police had taken it.

Mistaken Identity

The FBI, he said, opened case files on everyone on the Nazi list, which later proved to be not membership roster but a list of prospects for mail solicitations.

Mr. Swearingen said that he learned that some of those consequently identified in FBI files as Nazi Party members had never heard of the organization, but that he met resistance from his superiors when he tried to have the files corrected.

In at least one instance, Mr. Swearingen said, evidence was fabricated by the FBI in a successful effort to obtain confessions from seven men suspected of having bombed a railroad bridge in Kentucky during a coal dispute.

Mr. Swearingen said that he also had told the Justice Department of instances in which FBI agents were arrested by other law enforcement agencies but were not prosecuted or disciplined.

Legal Disputes Surround Status, Actions of Cults

(Continued from Page 1)

n Queens indicted two leaders of a Hare Krishna group on charges hat they illegally imprisoned followers through brainwashing.

In dismissing the case, Justice ohn Leahy said: "Religious proseytizing and the recruitment of and maintenance of a belief through a trict regimen, meditation, chanting, self-denial, and the communiation of other religious teachings annot under our laws — as presntly enacted — be construed as riminal in nature and serve as the asis for criminal indictment."

"There is no way a free society an prohibit an individual from aking choices and taking risks hat may not be in the person's own nterests without jeopardizing the undamental autonomy a person ught to have," said Barbara hack, associate director of the lew York chapter of the American ivil Liberties Union.

"All religions are equally good or ad. That's what the First Amendent says," said Jeremiah Gutman f Manhattan, a laywer who has andled many matters for the CLU and now represents a numer of cult members in lawsuits harging their parents with kidnaping.

Richard Delgado, a law profesor at the University of Washingon who has suggested possible leal challenges to cults, disagrees. le believes that meaningful disnctions can be drawn between rotected religious practices and e allegedly coercive actions of ertain cults.

"Religious cults expose their inoctrinees to a greater variety of lassic brainwashing techniques nd with greater intensity," Mr. Delgado said, and therefore, "two ssential elements of informed conent — knowledge and capacity — re not present simultaneously."

Government agencies in Califoia and Vermont have conducted earings into allegations of rainwashing by a variety of cults, nd the New York attorney general ublished in 1974 an extensive udy of the Children of God, an merican cult that now has about 0 percent of its membership overeas.

The report cited allegations of xual chicanery, obstruction of jusce, and mental and physical buse, including rape. The report oncluded, however, that the attorey general could recommend no irect action "because of the conitutional protection of the First mendment."

The findings of government inestigations commonly are dismissed by the cults as evidence of ersecution.

First Amendment protections re regarded as insufficient by Mr. utman, who said in a recent interiew that he was encouraged by the ling of criminal complaints by ult members alleging kidnapping y their parents or others. He said e did not intend to rest until all e most active "deprogrammers" — persons hired to erase religious indoctrination — are in jail.

Such litigation has had some success. Ted Patrick, a widely known deprogrammer, was jailed in Denver for his activities. In Minnesota, two persons found guilty of intentionally causing emotional distress in connection with a deprogramming case were fined $10,000.

Recently there have been reports that a number of cults have weapons and members trained in using them.

A few cults may have used extralegal means to retaliate against criticism and investigation by government agencies or the news media.

According to documents obtained by The New York Times, the Church of Scientology has well-organized and sophisticated plans for retaliating against critics with such efforts as "black PR."

A confidential Scientology board policy letter dated May 30, 1974, on how to handle "hostile contacts" advised that one should "always attack" in a press release, never defend or deny.

"Spot who is attacking us," the letter directed. "Start investigating them promptly for felonies or worse using our own professionals, not outside agencies."

The letter also advised, "Start feeding lurid, blood sex crime actual evidence on the attackers to the press."

In the letter, reporters were described as "a kiss of death, unless one really is an expert PR man himself."

In response to inquiries about these practices, the church issued a statement saying that "black PR" was "an intelligence technique of lies or half-truths or exaggerations" that was used for 21 years against the church. The statement denied that Scientologists use such methods.

In raids on Scientology offices in Washington and Los Angeles in 1977, FBI agents seized memorandums and files on writers, parent groups, professors, politicians and others who have criticized the organization.

An affidavit supporting the FBI's request for search warrants for the raids said a former church official had told the bureau that the church had called for an all-out attack on the Internal Revenue Service in 1974 because the agency had from time to time withheld tax-exempt status from certain church subsidiaries on the ground that they had not satisfied criteria for exemption.

The Unification Church has also taken on its critics, notably former Rep. Donald Fraser of Minnesota, who was chairman of the House Subcommittee on International Organizations during its investigation of the group. During the investigation, according to the committee's report, the church's newspaper, the New York City-based News World, printed stories charging that Mr. Fraser was a Soviet agent.

Critic, Harassed 8 Years, May Defeat Scientologists

(Continued from Page 1)

iends. Was I the type to send omb threats? I was subpoenaed to ie grand jury. I had no money — 'd spent it all moving in here — so went to the grand jury with no wyer. I thought they might want ome information on Scientology. hen the U.S. attorney starts recitig that I am the target of an investigation, and each threat carries ve years in jail if I am found uilty, and if I lie to the grand jury, 's another five years in jail.

"I went to the grand jury, and ey asked me if I had seen the letrs before, and I said 'No.' And en they asked me: 'How did your ngerprints get on them?' The hole room collapsed."

Miss Cooper was indicted May 9, 1973, on two counts of sending omb threats and on one count of erjury for denying having sent em. She had hired a lawyer by en, she said, who urged her reeatedly to confess. She refused.

"This went on for eight months," e said. "It was just so painful. I as in such a rage, I didn't do it.

"We paid $750 for a sodium penthol [truth serum] test, but we couldn't find anyone who would do it. I hadn't eaten for eight months. I was down to 83 pounds."

Finally, she said, she took and passed the test. The government dropped the charges.

"On Oct. 12, 1977, I was working at my desk, and I received a phone call from someone with the FBI," Miss Cooper said. "He told me that there was evidence that, after all these years, I was innocent."

In July, 1977, the FBI had raided the Los Angeles and Washington offices of the Church of Scientology. Court documents show that among the items seized was a manila folder labeled "P.C. Freakout" containing two documents concerning "getting P.C. incarcerated in a mental institution or in jail."

Arthur Maren, a church spokesman, refused to comment on whether P.C. was Paulette Cooper. He also refused to say whether any representative of the church had been asked about the matter by a U.S. grand jury investigating the church in New York.

Federal prosecutors will say only that a grand jury investigation of the Church of Scientology is under way in New York.



United Press International

A WET DRIVE — Motorist carries possessions from car stalled by flooding on Hutchinson River Parkway in White Plains, N.Y. as three inches of snow, sleet and rain fell in the area.

Hundreds Evacuated as Floods Sweep U.S. Northeast

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP) — Authorities evacuated hundreds of families in Connecticut and Massachusetts yesterday as torrential rain and snow hammered the east coast of the United States, causing widespread flooding, snarling transportation and contributing to hundreds of traffic accidents.

At least 17 persons were killed in weather-related accidents in the United States during the weekend.

One of them, a 52-year-old woman, drowned in her car yesterday when a third of Stratford, Conn., was under 8 to 10 feet of water. Police used boats to evacuate residents. Emergencies were declared in Stratford and Milford, and authorities said evacuations were under way in other cities. Police reported dozens of motorists stranded.

In Chelsea, north of Boston, authorities using amphibious vehicles evacuated about 200 persons from a low-lying housing development.

In New York City, 3½ inches of rain overflowed rivers and streams and played havoc with transportation. Flooding closed several major highways and dozens of roads and trains and subways were halted for hours throughout the city and the region. Fog halted landings at La Guardia Airport and caused 30-minute delays at Kennedy Airport. Delays of two to three hours were reported at Newark International Airport in New Jersey.

Obituaries

Frederick Dupee, U.S. Literary Critic

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (NYT) — Frederick Wilcox Dupee, 74, professor emeritus of English at Columbia University, literary critic and a founding editor of the Partisan Review, died Friday at his home in Carmel, Calif.

Although slowed by illness, Dr. Dupee continued to work and was recently revising "The King of the Cats," a collection of his critical essays published in 1965. This volume, with its profiles of literary and political figures, best displayed Dr. Dupee's broadest, most formidable intellectual gifts. It was "shrewd, clear-sighted, weighty, subtle and readable," said the critic Nona Balakian, who praised Dr. Dupee as a critic with few equals.

Immensely popular among students before the campus disorders of 1968, he was paid a special tribute by 100 students and faculty at a retirement party in 1971.

"Fred's attractiveness among students was largely due to his success as a teacher," said the writer-scholar and a former teaching colleague, Dwight Macdonald, with whom Dr. Dupee helped found the Partisan Review in 1937.

Before the disorders, he was best known in literary circles for his expertise on the life and work of Henry James.

He was born in Chicago on June 25, 1904, the son of Leroy Church and Frances Wilcox Dupee, a couple of modest means and "not particularly intellectual," said Mr. Macdonald, his classmate at Yale. After a brief period at the University of Chicago, he earned his Ph.D. at Yale in 1927 and taught at Bowdoin and Bard colleges before going to Columbia in 1948. At his retirement he was a full professor.

"Henry James," his first important volume, was published in 1951, followed by "The Question of Henry James," a collection of writings by other authors. "Great French Short Novels," appeared in 1956 and "The Selected Letters of Charles Dickens" in 1960.

Michelle Auriol

PARIS, Jan. 22 (Reuters) — Michelle Auriol, 82, widow of the first president of France's postwar Fourth Republic, died here today after a long illness. Her husband, Vincent Auriol, was president from 1947 to 1954.

Peru Executes Air Force Spy

LIMA, Jan. 22 (AP) — A Peruvian Air Force sergeant accused of spying for Chile was executed by firing squad during the weekend, the Peruvian Aeronautics Ministry reported.

An official communique said Sgt. Julio Garayar was executed at 11 a.m. The Foreign Ministry reported a few hours later that it had demanded that Chile remove its ambassador to Peru, Francisco Sanfuentes. The ministry also said Peru's ambassador to Chile, Gen. Guillermo Galliani, had been recalled to Lima.

Saigon Ex-Aides Are Reported on Refugee Vessel

HONG KONG, Jan. 22 (AP) — The former surgeon-general of the South Vietnamese Army and several former high-ranking officers are among the 3,383 Vietnamese refugees from the freighter Huey Fong who are being allowed to land in Hong Kong, a United Nations official said today.

Yesterday and Saturday, 1,418 of the refugees left the ship, and the remaining 1,965 were expected to come ashore today and tomorrow. A government spokesman said that the refugees will remain in detention until immigration officials determine their status. Canada, Britain and West Germany have offered to take more than 1,500 of the 5,000 Vietnamese already in Hong Kong refugee camps to make room for the Huey Fong people.

A representative of the UN High Commission for Refugees said that many of the Huey Fong refugees would be eligible for admission to other countries because they have relatives in them.

"They're not just farmers and fishermen," he said. "Most of them are businessmen, merchants, professionals of all kinds, with a high proportion of them having close relatives abroad — I would guess about 80 percent."

Madeira Storms Kill 6

FUNCHAL, Madeira, Jan. 22 (Reuters) — Six persons have been killed by storms on the Madeira Islands during the last four days, authorities said today.

To Toughen Competency Tests

N.Y. to Upgrade Standards For High School Graduates

By Edward B. Fiske

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (NYT) — In a major educational gamble, New York is about to become the first state to require high school graduates to prove that they can do high school level work.

Minimum competency tests in other states require graduates to demonstrate basic skills that most students already have when they leave junior high school, but the new Regents Competency Testing Program will measure material that is normally part of high school curriculums.

"We expect students to have learned something in high school," said Winsor Lott, the chief of the Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Educational Testing of the state's Education Department. "We're not picking a level that should be expected of eighth graders."

But the rigorous new standards, which will tentatively go into effect with the class of June, 1981, and constitute an abrupt departure from those that apply to this year's seniors, have begun to arouse anxiety among educators in New York City and other urban areas.

'Disastrous Impact'

"They're going to have a disastrous impact," said Nathan Quinones, the director of the city's high schools. "Tens of thousands of our seniors will be in danger of not graduating, and others will drop out before they even get to that point."

Some officials here also charge that state education officials have inadequately planned for the new program. "It's fine to have high aspirations, but they should be tied to a realistic program to meet them," said Alan Blumner, who is in charge of testing for the city schools. "They haven't even asked us if we have such a plan."

In the last five years, more than two-thirds of the states have adopted some sort of new minimum competency policy for public schools, either by legislation or by action of state boards of education. In many cases the policies require that, before receiving high school diplomas, students must not only complete the requisite number of courses but also pass a series of tests of basic academic skills.

Invariably, the new tests have been designed to assure that graduates possess the basic "coping" skills necessary to function in society. In academic terms this means the ability to read, write and calculate at about the eighth-grade level. Some states also measure a student's ability to apply these basic academic skills to practical situations, such as calculating change at a supermarket checkout counter.

In 1975, New York State's Board of Regents, which regulates education in the state, adopted a minimum competency policy along these conventional lines. Beginning with this year's senior class, all graduates of public and nonpublic high schools must have passed reading and mathematics tests that measure fundamental skills, such as the ability to read and interpret a help wanted advertisement in a newspaper. A writing test will be added next year.

When the tests were first administered to this year's seniors in the eighth and ninth grades, they came under intense criticism from individual regents and members of the public, who said they were too easy. Last year the regents ordered that, while the old standards would apply to the classes of 1979 and 1980, more stringent tests would go into effect for the classes of 1981 on.

In reworking the minimum competency program, however, the state's Education Department made a major philosophical change as well. Instead of establishing basic "life skills" or "functional literacy" as the minimum academic standard for a high school diploma, it decided to measure content and academic skills that many students would not be expected to master until they reached high school.

"You either have adult survival skills or you don't," said Kenneth Ormiston of the testing office. "You can't have easy or hard survival skills."

Gordon Ambach, the state's new education commissioner, was largely responsible for the change in philosophy. "The citizens of New York are deeply concerned about academic standards," he said, "and we see no reason not to tie the new standards to what is actually being taught in the schools."

The new program drops the word basic from its title and is known simply as the Regents Competency Testing Program. It measures relatively sophisticated mathematical concepts, such as elementary statistics, probability and basic geometry. The reading test is a series of 12 increasingly difficult reading passages. To pass, students must be able to handle material comparable to texts used throughout the state by students in the middle of the 10th grade.

The danger of such a standard, critics say, is that large numbers of students may be denied diplomas even though they have completed the necessary course work.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 4 Tuesday, January 23, 1979

A Quick Fix for Turkey

The rescue operation for Turkey that was launched at the Guadeloupe summit seeks to inject a vital political element into a financial logjam. The United States, West Germany, Britain and France are aiming at more than emergency and medium-term aid for the country at NATO's southern flank. Their objective, wisely, is to make it politically as well as economically feasible for Premier Ecevit to apply the main austerity measures that are demanded of him by the International Monetary Fund and Turkey's private creditors.

* * *

Ecevit has been resisting because he fears that more austerity, unleavened by his allies' supplementary financing, would only add to unrest, bring down his government and perhaps even endanger democracy in Turkey. Yet unless he reaches agreement with the IMF, the 200 foreign banks that hold the bulk of Turkey's short-term debt are unlikely to roll it over and provide the fresh funds needed for recovery. The NATO governments, despite their rising concern, can only provide part of the funds needed; much must come from private lenders and investors.

Nevertheless, the Guadeloupe Four hold the key to the current crisis. The disintegration in Iran has impelled them to move lest Turkey, already torn by violence, suffer a similar upheaval. Turkey is now the only clearly pro-Western state between the Soviet Union and the Middle East; it guards the straits between the Soviet Black Sea fleet and the Mediterranean and offers the main remaining land site from which U.S. electronic intelligence bases can monitor Soviet missile-test launchings.

* * *

Like New York City, Turkey cannot be left unaided while its creditors force it through the wringer of a more drastic deflation. And Turkey's financial condition is worse than New York's. It is in default, or will be soon, on $4 billion in short-term debt on import payments. Cutbacks in imports, recession and the credit squeeze have reduced industrial output to 55 percent of capacity. The unemployment rate is 20 percent, the inflation rate remains above 50 percent.

* * *

Ecevit argues that new financing for Turkey's vital imports would allow production to increase to meet domestic demand, to curb inflation, to stimulate exports and thus to strengthen the lira. Turkey's creditors disagree and insist that the country first live within its means. The IMF wants another big devaluation to spur exports and remittances from Turkish workers abroad. It wants to curb increases in the money supply, subsidies for state enterprises, public-sector investment and the budget deficit.

If further substantial cuts in imports are to be avoided, Turkey must finance its payments deficit abroad, now running at $1.7 billion a year. Agreement with the IMF and the private banks and resumption of lending by them and others would still leave a gap of $400 to $500 million. It could be closed only by additional help from the NATO nations, Japan and OPEC countries like Saudi Arabia. This is the job the Guadeloupe Four will have to undertake.

* * *

If those funds can be pledged quickly and tied to Turkey's completion of negotiations with the IMF, the evidence of NATO solidarity may help as much as the added financing to enable Ecevit to make some difficult decisions. The long-term problem will remain. But the urgent task is to help Turkey through the present emergency.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Who Runs the Government?

Since the Interior Department is in charge of writing the new strip-mining rules and the president is in charge of the Interior Department, it would seem to follow that the president could have a role, if he wanted it, in what those rules say when they are issued. But life is not that simple anymore, and the White House has gotten itself into a lawsuit by trying to influence the formulation of those rules. This is the first public round in what is likely to be a major quarrel among the White House, Congress and the bureaucracy over who gets to run the government.

* * *

The immediate issue in the strip-mining controversy — whether the rules should be modified or delayed because they are inflationary — is far less important than the principle involved. At lest 50 agencies inside the executive branch have been given authority by Congress in recent years to issue regulations on particular subjects, such as strip mines, air and water pollution and industrial safety. The question is whether they are free to use that authority on their own or whether they are subject to presidential influence and guidance.

* * *

One school of thought contends that these agencies — and the individuals specifically authorized to issue the rules, who are often Cabinet officers — are required to do their jobs without accepting presidential direction. They can receive whatever information the White House wants to offer during public hearings, the argument goes, but in deciding what rules to write they are independent, like the regulatory commissions. That's what Congress is said to have intended when it passed legislation outlining broad principles and delegating the power to fill in the details to specific executive-branch agencies, ranging from OSHA to EPA to HEW.

* * *

That argument is being pushed by some members of Congress and many special-interest groups — in particular environmental groups — that lobbied hard to get legislation of this kind passed. They fear they may lose inside the executive branch some of the battles they thought they had won on Capitol Hill — unless the agencies write the rules without reference to anything but the authorizing law. That's because larger concerns, such as the battle against inflation, could persuade a rule-maker who is subject to presidential direction not to go as fast as he otherwise might in requiring new and costly equipment to limit, say, air pollution.

* * *

The other school holds that the Constitution makes the president the government's chief executive officer and that Congress cannot diminish his power by giving part of it to his subordinates. It is fundamentally wrong, this argument goes, to cast the White House as an adversary or an outsider in rule-making proceedings that occur inside the administration over which it presides. Congress, it is said, never intended to do that or, if it did, it violated the Constitution as well as good management principles through its own thoughtlessness.

* * *

This position seems to us to be the far stronger in practical and, probably, constitutional terms. The last thing the government needs is an expansion of the bureaucracy that makes rules and policy without being politically responsible for its actions. The president is held accountable for what his subordinates do, and he should not be in the position of having no control over their actions. Regardless of what the courts do with the case challenging the president's right to intervene in these rule-making proceedings, Congress should act to end the controversy and make it clear that the president does, in fact, run the executive branch.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Iran and the Mideast

Iran has seriously complicated the Egyptian-Israeli peacemaking. A treaty at any time would have entailed risks, but the two countries, and the United States as overseer, would have known what the possibilities were: hostility, in varying degrees, in other parts of the Arab world, popular dissatisfaction in Egypt, unrest on the West Bank, attempts by the Palestine Liberation Organization to reopen the Lebanese front, recriminations if Israel then pursued its settlement program with new vigor.

With knowledge of the risks, the parties could act to meet them. Now, with the outcome in Iran so uncertain, new risks are added which cannot be foreseen. Will the fall of the shah shake the reliance of Saudi Arabia, and other conservative oil producers, on U.S. protection? If so how will the change of mood express itself in the Middle East? Will Saudi Arabia be more or less inclined to smother its reservations about an Israeli-Egyptian treaty? Will it see in the treaty a welcome element of stability to replace the vanished shah, or another plunge into uncertainty?

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
January 23, 1904

LONDON — Speaking here last night, Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that he was afraid taxation could not be reduced in the coming budget. England had passed through a series of very prosperous years, but expenditure had grown almost as fast as revenue. He thought England could not expect the coming years to be quite so prosperous, and that people must be content to postpone some of those things which were not necessary until the burdens of the taxpayer were less and his capacity to meet them greater.

Fifty Years Ago
January 23, 1929

BASRA, Mesopotamia — Every available armored car here has been sent today by rail to the Royal Air Force desert station at Shaibah to assist in a thorough search for the Wahabi tribesmen, who have attacked a party of Americans, killing one. Squadrons of planes still continue to search, but with no success. The raid is regarded as extraordinary, as the former U.S. envoy is held in high esteem by tribesmen as a friend of the Arabs: King Ibn Saud being his personal friend. No unrest had been noticed before the ill-fated party entered the desert.



Pakistan: A Looming Crisis

By Eqbal Ahmad

WASHINGTON — While the year-long agitation in Iran has preoccupied our attention, another crisis, in neighboring Pakistan, has been gathering. Its causes *are largely internal, yet it has been* affected by the establishment in Afghanistan and, especially, by event in Iran.

In West Asia, Iran's historical influence is comparable to that of France and Italy in Europe. Iran's religious movement, being constitutionalist and reformist, has already undercut the fundamentalist interpretation of Islam officially favored in Pakistan. The emergence of a democratic government in Tehran may help restore constitutional government in Islamabad; conversely, military government in Iran shall encourage its continuation in Pakistan.

Pakistan's Supreme Court shall soon rule on Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's appeal against his conviction for the alleged murder of the father of a political opponent. Unless the generals who overthrew Mr. Bhutto when he was prime minister spare his life and belatedly fulfill their self-assumed mandate to hold free elections, this strategic country of 75 million may experience violent upheavals.

Demography

If this happens, history and demography shall encourage the involvment of Afghanistan, Iran and India; and their strategic interests may augment great-power rivalries.

Yet to focus on Mr. Bhutto is to blur the real issue: In addition to a precarious economy, Pakistan faces a crisis both of political legitimacy and national integration that a military government cannot deal with.

As on previous occasions — 1958, 1969, 1971, 1977 — what is central to the crisis of legitimacy is the unresolved tension between authoritarianism and popular demand for democracy.

What is unique about Pakistan is not the military's interventions in politics but the consistency of public resistance to absolutism. The cycle of resistance and suppression has progressively widened the gap between popular aspirations and political power.

Early Deaths

After independence in 1947, the early deaths of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Pakistan's founding father, and his deputy Liaquat Ali Khan, deprived Pakistan of leaders capable of investing democratic institutions with real power. National power shifted to the army and the bureaucracy, whose strength was vastly augmented by a military alliance with the United States. Manipulation and suppression of representative institutions followed, and included the arbitrary dismissal in 1954 of Pakistan's first elected government in East Pakistan.

In 1958, Gen. Mohammen Ayub Khan overthrew the parliamentary regime. In 1968-69, mass uprisings for representative government brought him down. The elections held under Gen. Yahya Khan in 1970 were free but were frustrated in 1971 by military intervention in East Pakistan. Pakistan's dismemberment and defeat in the brief war with India. Military rule was decisively discredited; the mood among the soldiers also favored withdrawal from politics.

Mr. Bhutto's failure to exploit this opportunity was historic. He was voted into power after promising reforms and democracy. Yet he forced out the elected state governments of Baluchistan and the Northwest Frontier Province; banned the main opposition party, the National Awami Party; provoked armed insurrection in Baluchistan and ordered military intervention there. Finally, with thousands of his more-progressive opponents in prison, rigged elections were held in 1977. He admitted that rigging had occurred but denied its magnitude, disclaimed responsibility, refused new elections and called out the army to suppress mass protests. His imposition of martial law in major cities, in disregard of the High Court's injunction against it as being unconstitutional, set the stage for the restoration of the military as the extra-constitutional arbiter of Pakistani politics.

After ousting Mr. Bhutto, the generals proclaimed themselves a caretaker administration, promising to restore constitutional government by October, 1977. Still in power, they are making arbitrary changes in the Constitution they had undertaken to protect, and are supported only by isolated conservative groups and the Jamaat-i-Islami, a neo-totalitarian party with a small but militant following. For their failure to elicit public support they blame Mr. Bhutto, keep him in prison, persecute his supporters, threaten his execution and thus, ironically, augment his popularity.

Decades of unequal development have compounded the problem of national integration. It is aggravated by the contiguous Baluchi and Pakhtun populations in Iran and Afghanistan, and by the fact that Mr. Bhutto comes from Sind, the most oppressed and potentially explosive of Pakistan's four states.

The military is ill-suited to promote integration. It consumes 50 percent of Pakistan's budget; it is the largest employer in a country of 40 percent male unemployement. Status and privilege accrue to members of the army, yet Baluchis and Sindhis have negligible representation in it; 80 percent are Punjabis largely from a few rural districts. For the non-Punjabis, 42 percent of Pakistan's population, the army symbolizes inequality and Punjabi domination. The generals' preference for a strong centralized government causes deep anxiety in the minority provinces, which regard a federal, parliamentary system as the best for redressing their grievances. Similarly, the partiality of the chief martial-law administrator, Gen. Haq, to the Jamaat-i-Islami's fundamentalist ideology worries not only Christians but also Shiite Moslems, who together constitute some 25 percent of the population.

Unsuited to Politics

Pakistan's army is especially unsuited to politics. It has a proud tradition, and to retain its professional honor and public respect must soon return to the barracks. Prolongation of military rule can only lead Pakistan to chaos and disintegration.

Recent reports of the activities of anti-government Afghan exiles in Pakistan leads one to wonder if they enjoy Pakistan's encouragement. If they do, Afghanistan may retaliate by supporting Pakhtun and Baluchi dissidents in Pakistan. This development would intensify armed hostilities in the area. Civil strife may also be intensified if Mr. Bhutto is executed.

The United States has a special *responsibility to help avert these* two imminent perils.

Eqbal Ahmad is a Pakistani national and a Fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies, in Washington. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Letters

View of Iran

Why does the United States put up with it?

. . . I think its disgraceful the way the Iranian demonstrators are destroying property and creating havoc. After all, many of these demonstrators have been allowed into the United States to obtain educations and pursue careers. I'm not suggesting that they have not the right to freedom of speech nor that most Iranians are involved. I am suggesting that those few who are involved in the riots and the destruction of public, private and city property should be arrested and deported. Can you imagine what would happen if they were to pull these same stunts in the Soviet Union?

ROLAND TOVAR.

Geneva.

Iran and a Third Force

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The usual Western judgment on Iran today, and on all those Third World societies which suffer great social and political instabilities, is that they suffer from the weight of the past. They are supposed not to have enough progress. The truth is that they have had more progress than they can bear.

What has happened in Iran has taught U.S. policymakers two lessons. The first is that the Shiite clergy is a major political force. This might already have been known since they have been such a force since at least the 16th century, an element in the Persian national and cultural resistance to the predominantly Sunni Moslem Ottoman Empire. The Imams were a factor in the Persian revolution of 1905-1906, which led to a liberal constitution, and again in the disturbances which culminated in 1925 in the present shah's father making himself monarch.

A Dilemma

The second lesson is an old one reinforced, that political overinvestment in a foreign dictator produces heavy losses when he fails. In this, however, the policymaker finds himself with a dilemma. The United States, in the Third World, typically starts out with liberal good intentions but rapidly proceeds to support for a strongman. The reason is that the inevitable U.S. interest is instability. The existing international situation generally suits the United States, while change carries risks. An aggressive and expansionist power takes risks and exploits change. The United States is apprehensive of change and defends the status quo. The strongman ruling a strategically important Asian country promises stability. He even delivers it, so long as he survives — and many, like the shah, survive for a rather long time. Americans prefer intelligent and socially progressive strongmen, such as the shah, to brutal ones, but unusually are not provided a choice.

Given the strongman, the United States by committing itself to him then in a measure becomes his client. U.S. prestige is attached to his success and survival, while a setback to him is a blow to U.S. standing. The shah's collapse was a U.S. defeat.

The alternative to the strongman is what used to be called a Third Force. The Third Force is, of course, a liberal but anti-Communist opposition expected to emerge to govern a country once the strongman is out of the way. Third Forces are popular among journalists, academic political counselors, and others who do not have to take responsibility for them.

The United States has occasionally been known to topple an embarrassingly brutal strongman in the search for a Third Force. This has not usually proven a success. What happens is that either no Third Force emerges, only another dictator, or the Third Force is found but proves incompetent. Cases in point are Vietnam in 1963, when the United States instigated the removal and murder of Ngo Dinh Diem, and the Dominican Republic in 1961, when the United States had a hand in terminating the Trujillo dictatorship. Today in Iran, the passionate U.S. wish is that Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar will prove to represent a competent Third Force. But no one has much confidence that this will be so.

Third Forces, though, still stand for progress. The Western analyst or policymaker's inveterate bias is to believe that stability derives from progress and modernization in countries like Iran. This is not true. It is not even logical to think that it might be true within any politically relevant time-span. Economic development and political change in old civilizations cause drastic disjunctures in the life of the society, the weakening of religious and family patterns, destruction to the social networks and institutions which before bound people in community. It moves people from farms to cities, creates an industrial proletariat, produces a new and acquisitive middle class of importers, agents, managers, technicians. It drastically weakens if it does not destroy the old hierarchies of authority. It introduces intolerable numbers of foreigners, who flout custom or ignore it, behave arrogantly, give bad example.

It is the ideology equally of Marxists and of Americans to believe that all of this will end by creating a better world. It certainly is not, however, a process which produces stability in the short term. The more change accelerates in a place like Iran, as it accelerated after the new flow of oil money began after 1973, the more unstable the country becomes — the more devastating the blows that are delivered to the old system, the more dizzying the effect upon the mass of people torn from the village and thrust into factories, refineries, the urban slum. Whether the better world ever comes, it will not, certainly be within our lifetimes.

What is sure, however, is that what we in the West, looking back into our own past, understand to be progress, starts out, for the people of Asia, the Middle East, and the rest of the Third World, in pitiless attack upon vital beliefs, customs, and institutions of the society they already possess. That is the true lesson of Iran.

John Dornberg From Munich:

But to complicate matters, "Holocaust" is being shown at a time when digesting the Nazi past is once again a major current issue in West Germany

MUNICH — More even than usual, the specter of Germany's Nazi past is haunting the West German present this week.

"Holocaust," the fictional and controversial U.S. TV series about the genocide of European Jewry is at last being televised in four installments in the country where that dark chapter of mankind was written.

How the West Germans will react, to what even in the United States was criticized as a gratuitous, commercially motivated soap opera dramatization of one of the worst crimes in history, remains to be seen.

Fortunately, TV being a public service here instead of a private enterprise, this "docu-drama," as its promoters euphemistically call it, will not have advertising spots for detergents and deoderants between the scenes of the gas chambers and crematoria. And since the actors are at least speaking the dubbed language of the people they portray, presumably its factitious triviality will be a little less apparent.

Be that it may, "Holocaust" is, and has been for weeks, top news, and the fact that neo-Nazi terrorists have already detonated bombs at TV transmitters as a protest against it, makes it even more so.

The airing of the series, and the manner in which it is being done, climaxes nine months of embarrassing and agonizing debate. That was to be expected, for televising "Holocaust" in the place where it happened is not like showing it in a country where it didn't.

But to complicate matters, it is being shown at a time when "digesting" the Nazi past is once again a major current issue in West Germany.

Not only are there the numerous trials of erstwhile SS guards currently in session, inluding the marathon Maidenak concentration camp case, now in its fourth year in a Duesseldorf courtroom and predicted to last until 1980.

But the Bundestag is presently deliberating whether to once more extend, or even abolish, the statute of limitations on murder, under which any Nazi criminal, not already indicted or being investigated, would escape prosecution after Dec. 31.

Moreover, at least half of all living West Germans today were born after the Holocaust. Unlike those of their age and generation in the United States, their knowledge of it is considerable — thanks, admittedly, more to television and the other media than to their teachers, schoolbooks and parents.

The overwhelming majority of them, however — 90 percent according to recent surveys — would like to forget, to sweep a past for which they do not feel personally responsible, under the carpet of memory and history. That is a natural human inclination which, in West Germany albeit, assumes some rather unique and disturbing aspects.

Thus it was predictable that the intrusion of "Holocaust" in such an atmosphere would be troublesome and fraught with controversy.

The troubles were exacerbated by the complex structure of television here — the product both of West Germany's proclivity for federalism and a postwar Allied decision to break up the Third Reich Propaganda Ministry's centralized control of education the arts and the media.

There are nine noncommercial publicly-owned, viewer-supported regional broadcasting networks. Though independent of each other they collaborate through a network-like coordinating committee — ARD — to produce the nationwide "First Program." Each of them also has a "Third Program" generally low on the ratings, which can be received only within their *geographical limits. In addition* there is another noncommercial public network — ZDF — which produces a nationwide "Second Program."

Balked

The largest of the regional networks — WDR, headquartered in Cologne — opted almost immediately to buy West German rights to "Holocaust" from NBC for 1 million Deutsche marks ($543,000) last April. It then attempted to persuade the other eight networks to agree to prime-time televizing of the series on the ARD "First Program."

Four of them balked, for a variety of reasons, among them that the series was too melodramatic, inaccurate, commercialized in its approach, and too "Americanized" for airing here. The feeling was widespread that "Holocaust's" fictionalized form was largely entertainment, tantamount to a mockery of the facts and the 6 million Jewish victims of genocide.

The debate, all last summer and early fall, was highly acrimonious and political — par for the course at a time when broadcasting here is increasingly becoming a tri-partisan football. And it was complicated by the inevitable West German concern about foreign opinion and reaction in the event "Holocaust" were not shown.

What televiewers are seeing this week then is a compromise. All nine networks are airing "Holocaust" independently of each other on their regional "Third Programs," albeit on the same four days and during the post-prime time slots. Each installment is being followed up by open-ended panel discussions with phone-in commentary by viewers. Meanwhile, on the first and second programs — ARD and ZDF — it's the usual boob-tube fare.

"Rejecting Holocaust," said the news magazine Der Spiegel last week, "would have been courageous decision worthy of respect. Buying it was certainly a move worthy of serious discussion. But first buy, then reject, and ultimately hide it late at night on the Third Program is sheer hyprocrisy."

Compromise

Perhaps. But the compromise may not be as foul as it appears. On the preceding two Fridays, as curtain-raiser to "Holocaust," ARD's First Program has telecast a total of more than two hours of documentaries on "The Origins of Anti-Semitism" and "The Final Solution."

During the past two decades West German TV audiences have been exposed to thousands of hours of documentary specials about their own history. But never has there been a series — compiled from old Nazi propaganda movies, newsreels, captured SS films and interviews with death camp survivors — quite matching this one in frankness, objectivity and sheer horror.

Those two hours throw grave doubts on any commercialized effort, even if well-intentioned, to portray history with fictionalized drama.

But also, the fact that bombs were detonated during last Friday's airing of "The Final Solution," apparently to disrupt transmission, which they did, also throws grave doubts on the West Germany of the future.

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Border Tension Grows

S. Officials Cite Concern ver Hanoi-Peking Feud

By David Binder

SHINGTON, Jan. 22 (NYT) nter administration specialists outheast Asia expressed con- yesterday about a sharpening sion during the last 10 days the frontier between China Vietnam, paralleling the con- g war in Cambodia.

administration analyst said interview that he considered t at all an impossibility" that any as two regiments of Chi- troops would begin a major in- n "to teach the Vietnamese a ." Another specialist spoke of ry dangerous situation" result- om what has been reported as es of armed probes across the r by small units of Chinese Vietnamese troops this week n the previous week.

third U.S. official said that, wing large-scale reinforcement e Chinese Army in the south- order region in recent weeks, Chinese dragon is coiled and to show that it has claws."

e administration officials said their concern was heightened nly by an exchange of protest between Peking and Hanoi t border violations, but also by belief that China was smart- over Vietnam's invasion of bodia, a Chinese ally.

Chinese Protest

e latest protest note sent by hinese Foreign Ministry to the amese Embassy in Peking on sday accused the Hanoi gov- ent of "dispatch of armed per- el to encroach upon Chinese ory, open fire on Chinese per- el, killing and wounding, and g Chinese fishing boats." It that from Dec. 23 to last Mon- here had been incidents in "13 rent Chinese-Vietnamese bor- egions."

e note said that four Chinese er guards had been killed and wounded in these incidents, that in one case Vietnamese s had seized a Chinese fishing at the mouth of the Peilun which marks the border at point. It concluded that "the amese government must be responsible for all the conse- ces arising therefrom."

e administration officials re- ed that a similar Chinese mes- sage on Dec. 24 had concluded on a more threatening note. An analyst said that he was concerned that China may be "building a pretext for a big clash."

The Chinese note was evidently a response to a Vietnamese protest note presented to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi on Jan. 13, which charged that Chinese forces had committed nine border violations between Jan. 8 and 12 in which two persons were killed and three wounded. "The Chinese side must bear full responsibility for the consequences of its criminal acts," the note said.

According to the charges leveled by both sides, the border incidents have included firing bursts from heavy machine guns and throwing hand grenades.

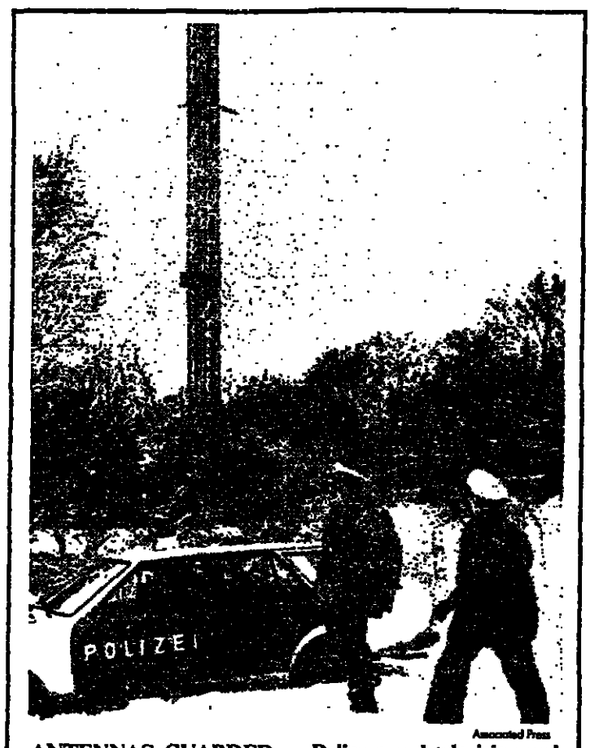
Tension between China and Vietnam developed last year, the specialist noted, principally as a result of disputes over the Hanoi government's treatment of Vietnam's large ethnic-Chinese minority, many of whose members have since fled the country. The tensions were aggravated by the conflict between Cambodia and Vietnam, which erupted into full-scale war last month.

The specialists said they doubted that China would begin a sustained offensive against Vietnam for fear of inviting military pressure from the Soviet Union, Vietnam's principal ally, on its northern frontiers. Hanoi and Moscow signed a friendship treaty on Nov. 3 with a clause affirming mutual support in case either was attacked.

Long-Term Effects

Examining the broader implications of the war in Cambodia, the administration officials said they believed that the longer it lasts, the greater the political advantages are for China and the greater the disadvantages for Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

One specialist remarked that until recently, China had been widely perceived in Southeast Asia as the most menacing power, but that after Vietnam's invasion and occupation of Cambodia this month, "the Chinese began to look like the good guys."



Associated Press

ANTENNAS GUARDED — Police guard television and radio antennas in Langenberg, West Germany, to prevent sabotage during broadcast of U.S. serial "Holocaust" yesterday. Neo-Nazi have threatened to disrupt transmission of the series on the murder of Jews in wartime Germany.

Risk Estimate Called Unreliable

A-Panel No Longer Backs Report on Reactor Safety

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (NYT) — The federal agency responsible for assuring the safety of nuclear reactors has withdrawn most of its support for its own study, completed in 1975, that had concluded that the chance of a serious nuclear accident was as remote as that of a meteor strike on a city — once in a million years.

In a brief statement announcing its reversal in policy, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission said that it "does not regard as reliable the Reactor Safety Study's numerical estimate of the overall risk of a reactor accident."

The commission's statement did not say that it had decided that nuclear power reactors were more hazardous than it estimated in 1975. But the decision to disown the major conclusion of the study, to label as misleading the "executive summary" by which the study sought to communicate with laymen and to challenge some of the procedures of the study was considered a serious blow to nuclear energy.

The nuclear industry and its supporters in government, Congress and academic circles, in their efforts to undermine the critics of nuclear energy, have strongly relied on the study's assertion of the relative safety of atomic reactors.

A spokesman for the commission said that Friday's policy statement meant not that the commission had decided the possibilities of accident were higher or lower than the 1975 study stated, but that the bounds of error were greater than initially believed.

"This means the chances of accident could be greater or could be less than was stated in the report," the spokesman added. "The action does not mean that the commission now considers nuclear power plants to be dangerous, only that the commission will no longer accept the 1975 safety study as reliable."

Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., whose concern about the original study prompted the regulatory commission to order a review of its findings, issued a statement praising the commission's action as "a hopeful sign that the NRC is becoming an objective regulator that the Congress has sought."

Rep. Udall, chairman of the House Interior Committee, which is responsibile for nuclear regulation, said that he will hold hearings on the repudiation of the study. He said that no details had been worked out but that he expected the principle author of the study and two former chairmen of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission who had endorsed the effort to be invited to testify.

Not a Fatal Blow

"The decision to withdraw support from the Rasmussen findings certainly will be an adverse pressure for those trying to develop nuclear energy," Rep. Udall said. "It is not a fatal blow, but it will influence important long term decisions such as whether banks want to lend money for building reactors."

Rep. Mike McCormack, D-Wash., a leading House advocate of nuclear power, disagreed. "I don't think the decision is significant because nuclear energy production is the safest industry in the world," he said.

Rep. McCormack added, however, that the NRC's decision may mean "that electricity will cost more because of delays in construction caused by lawyers who make money bringing harassing law suits."

The commission said that correspondence and statements involving the safety study were "being reviewed, and corrective action as necessary will be taken." However, it will not be apparent for some time what changes will be necessary and what their possible long-term effects will be on operating reactors and those being licensed.

A senior nuclear expert in government who asked not to be identified said that the 1975 study had not played a major role in federal safety policies.

The Reactor Safety Study was initiated by the Atomic Energy Commission under the direction of Dr. Norman Rasmussen, a professor of nuclear engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

N.Y. Dental Clinic Sued

$750,000 Awarded in Death Of Boy From Fluoride Dose

By Robert D. McFadden

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (NYT) — A state Supreme Court jury has awarded $750,000 to the parents of a 3-year-old Brooklyn boy who, on his first trip to the dentist in 1974, was given a lethal dose of fluoride at a city dental clinic. He was then ignored for nearly five hours in the waiting rooms of a pediatric clinic and Brookdale Hospital and, while his mother pleaded for help, he lapsed into a coma and died.

The award — $600,000 for the wrongful death of the boy, William Kennerly, and $150,000 for the pain and suffering he endured in the hours before his death — was by far the largest made in New York State for the death of a 3-year-old, according to the lawyers for the parents, Clay Kennerly, 48, an $8,000-a-year city exterminator, and his wife, Inez, 42.

The defendants in the case were New York City, its Health and Hospitals Corporation and one of its clinics, the Brownsville Dental Health Center; Brookdale Hospital and its Brookdale Ambulatory Pediatric Care Unit; Dr. Bradford George, a dentist; Roslyn Cohen, a dental technician, and Dr. Pretti Bathia, a Brookdale pediatric clinic physician.

During the trial, Mrs. Kennerly recalled that she took William, born on Feb. 7, 1971, for his first dental checkup on May 24, 1974, to the Brownsville Dental Health Center, a city clinic.

Fluoride Solution Given

There he was examined by Dr. George, who found no cavities and turned the boy over to Miss Cohen, a dental hygienist, for a routine teeth-cleaning procedure. After cleaning William's teeth, witnesses said, Miss Cohen, using a swab, spread a stannous fluoride solution in the form of a jell over the boy's teeth as a decay-preventive measure.

Fluoride in small amounts is mixed into various brands of toothpaste and the drinking water of some communities to prevent tooth decay. When used by a dentist or dental hygienist after a teeth cleaning, the fluoride jell is in a relatively strong solution, and a patient is told not to swallow it.

Instead, after the solution is allowed to remain on the teeth briefly, the patient is given water and told to wash his mouth out and expectorate.

According to Mrs. Kennerly, Miss Cohen was engrossed in conversation with a co-worker while working on William and, after handing him a cup of water, failed to instruct him to wash his mouth out with it and spit out the solution. Mrs. Kennerly said that Miss Cohen was not paying attention when William drank the water.

In drinking the water, according to a Nassau County toxicologist, Dr. Jesse Bidanset, William ingested 45 cubic centimeters of 2 percent stannous fluoride solution, triple an amount sufficient to have been fatal.

Became Sick

On leaving the dentist's chair, William began vomiting, sweating and complaining of headache and dizziness. His mother, appealing to the dentist, was told that the child had been given only routine treatment. But she was not satisfied and was sent to the Brookdale Ambulatory Pediatric Care Unit in the same building.

Mrs. Kennerly testified that she had waited there two and a half hours, appealing to secretaries, nurses and the clinic's administrator for help.

Finally taken into an examination room, the boy, by then in a coma, was seen by Dr. Bathia who summoned a supervisor. They injected adrenalin directly into the boy's heart to revive him and sent for an ambulance, which took him to Brookdale Hospital, a five-minute drive away.

There, William and his mother waited an hour before he was taken to a treatment room. By then, he had lapsed back into a coma, and as doctors attempted to pump his stomach, he died.

Other testimony indicated that the boy might have been saved at almost any time during the four hours and 40 minutes before he died by having had his stomach pumped or by having him drink some milk or lime water, which would have changed the fatal fluoride compound he had been given into a nontoxic calcium fluoride.

After testimony by Mrs. Kennerly and medical and toxicological experts and what were described as thorough investigations by the city and Brookdale Hospital, lawyers for the defendants on Thursday conceded liability, and the jury was instructed by the judge to return a verdict for the plaintiffs and to decide the damages to be assessed.

20 Die in Philippines In Ambush by Rebels

MANILA, Jan. 22 (UPI) — About 200 Moslem rebels ambushed a government force in the southern Philippines, killing nine soldiers, military sources said Monday. Eleven rebels died in the fighting, they said.

Ten soldiers and an undetermined number of rebels were wounded in the encounter, which took place last week in Pagalungan, in Maguindanao province, 600 miles southeast of Manila.

Inflation Is Forcing Curbs On National Health Plans

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (NYT) — Record rates of inflation in the cost of medical care are causing some of the world's industrial nations to cut back on pioneering birth-to-death health programs.

The problems faced by Britain, Sweden, Canada and Australia in the health field are central to a dispute within the Carter administration as to whether national health insurance, if feasible, is affordable.

The budget for the fiscal year 1980, made public today, calls for cuts in many areas of health spending and forgoes investment in a major national health insurance program.

A forecast made public this month by Predicasts Inc., a business information and market research company in Cleveland, concluded that world spending on health care would rise from $396 billion in 1976 to $570 billion in 1983 — a 40-percent increase — then jump an additional 38 percent, to $786 billion, by 1990.

Canadian Experience

"North America had the highest per capita health care expenditures of any region in the world in 1976," the forecast said. It noted that, while the United States and Canada contained only 6 percent of the world's population, they accounted for 35 percent of the $396 billion spent on health care.

Suzanne Ratzloff, a doctoral candidate in economics who wrote the report, noted that Canada had shared the experience of other nations in that, "when countries implement a national health insurance plan, costs go through the roof."

The following countries had similar problems:

- Australia scrapped its compulsory national health insurance plan in November after government health outlays tripled in five years. The government switched to a system built around private medical insurance and supplemented by programs similar to Medicare and Medicaid.
- Britain, which instituted its national health service 30 years ago, has incurred relatively modest increases in outlays in recent years. But it has done so at the cost of reducing benefits — for example, inducing patients to forgo receiving medicines and limiting the number of persons who may receive certain expensive treatments, such as kidney dialysis.
- Sweden has had the smallest increase in health care costs internationally in recent years, but it has quietly reduced some benefits in ways that might be unthinkable in the United States. These include denying expensive operations to the elderly on the grounds that such care would be uneconomic.

Miss Ratzloff predicted that of the developed nations, West Germany, Canada, Australia and Japan would have higher-than-average increases in health spending from 1976 to 1983, and that spending in Japan would increase by 62 percent.

She also said, "The United States will be a bit better off than the world in general through 1983, but eventually will be considerably worse off than the world in general."

Miss Ratzloff predicted that the United States would either adopt a national health insurance system or impose ceilings on hospital charges and physicians' fees.

"Spending rises when a publicly funded system replaces a private one," she said, "because of expanded coverage in terms of both persons and services and because of increased utilization as third-party payments remove the economic barriers to health care."

The experience of Australia illustrates her conclusions. In the 1973-74 fiscal year, the year before the introduction of the Medibank national health insurance plan, the government spent the equivalent of $828 million in U.S. dollars on health programs, or 2 percent of the Australian gross national product. One year after the introduction of Medibank, the outlays had shot up to almost $2.62 billion.

'Too Costly'

"The Medibank program was simply too costly for the country to accept," said Stan Barney, an official at the Australian Embassy here. The net result of changing to the new system, he said, is that Australians will have to pay more for health care, but the costs will be spread out more evenly.

The spreading of such costs is the crux of the debate now going on in the Carter administration over a variety of social welfare programs as well as health care.

President Carter pledged as a candidate three years ago to implement a national health insurance program, but the effort has become secondary to holding down inflation and federal spending. Liberal Democrats, however, are pressing him to keep his promise, and the debate over national health insurance is likely to continue all year.

Russia Punishes Militiamen for Poor Attitudes

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (AP) — Policemen accused by citizens in the countryside outside Moscow of having a perfunctory attitude toward complaints about their performance have been "strictly punished," Pravda reported today.

It was a rare article critical of the Soviet militiamen, whose duties range from traffic control to criminal investigations, and an unusual look at how the Soviet Union disciplines its police.

Pravda said that it had received "numerous letters from the Moscow countryside containing facts about the poor performance of certain militia workers in carrying out their duties, and also containing facts about the pro forma attitude toward the complaints of citizens."

The leaders and inspectors of a number of small towns in the Moscow countryside were summoned to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Pravda said, and "the militia workers who committed the violations were strictly punished."

The exact nature of the complaints was not revealed, but there have been frequent rumors of strong-arm tactics by police.

U.S. Fire Kills 7, Arsonist Blamed

JERSEY CITY, N.J., Jan. 22 (AP) — Seven persons, including a mother and her five children, were killed early today in a tenement fire that was deliberately set, authorities said.

The victims were seen pounding on a window shortly before firefighters arrived, but apparently were overcome when they tried to reach a fire escape, police said.

It was the second fatal apartment building fire in New Jersey in three days. At least 19 persons were killed early Saturday in a fire in Hoboken, which authorities also suspect was caused by arson. Police declined to speculate on whether the fires were connected.

Stolen Art Objects Found Near Lyons

LYONS, Jan. 22 (AP) — Most of the art objects recently stolen from St. Jean Cathedral were found by a road worker last weekend at the base of a roadside crucifix, officials said.

Authorities first announced that all the objects stolen Jan. 10, with an estimated value of $2.5 million, had been recovered. But a complete inventory found nine still missing. The road worker found the cache Saturday in a village about 30 kilometers from the cathedral, the police said.

News Analysis

or Journalists in China, A Sense of Real People

By Fox Butterfield

KING, Jan.22 (NYT) — The poster scrawled on 10-foot- sheets of yellow paper record- n angry complaint by a hus- l against his wife. "She wants a ce, but I won't listen to her." d.

hen a foreigner reading the dside wondered aloud how the ute would be resolved, a Chi- onlooker responded jocularly, them go see God — He can it."

lo," said another bystander, see Marx. He knows the an- to everything."

r a foreign correspondent who spent three and a half years g to decipher the coded lan- e of Chinese politics from g Kong, such public irrever- toward the founding father of xism came as a surprise. But it ly one example of the greater acts that foreigners are now lenly able to have with Chi- , and which add a critical new ension to any journalist's work sense of real people.

a three-week journey to Can- Hangchow, Shanghai and ng, this correspondent was able lk openly with Chinese college ents about Mao Tse-tung and a's economic backwardness, even dance at a private party a pigtailed young woman who never danced before in her life, h less talked with a foreigner.

This is a very rare opportunity," remarked with pleasant under- ement. "Before, if I had talked you, I would have been sed of being a foreign spy. But things are getting a little bet- That's good; China needs more an rights and democracy."

Reams to Be Read

the past, correspondents con- d to Hong Kong could read ns about China and occasional- artake in an officially arranged of the country, but there was ays the uncomfortable sense of g unable to "touch" China. It China-watching, not China- rting. Now, if things work out, nalists from the United States get two breaks in one.

ome time this spring, after the ted States and China exchange assadors and open full embas- in each other's capitals on ch 1, U.S. newsmen will be al- ed to open bureaus in Peking the first time since 1949. At the e time, they will benefit from new relaxed restrictions on con- s with foreigners and greater dom of expression being per- ted by Peking's pragmatic lead-

t would be misleading to exag- ate the changes. Resident corre- ndents still cannot phone a gov- ernment office to ask for statistics or an interview as they can in most non-Communist countries. Officials are normally available only at diplomatic functions, and conversation there tends to be limited to such lines as, "Hello, now we can be friends," followed by a hasty retreat.

In some ways journalists stationed in Peking still depend on the routine tools of the trade that made China-watching in Hong Kong somewhat akin to Talmudic scholarship. First there is the daily outpouring of the Chinese press agency, Hsinhua — more precisely, a nightly outpouring, since Peking favors the middle of the night for important news.

In addition, the agency often "buries" news in otherwise mundane items. For example, Hsinhua's recent disclosure that the Chinese Communist Party had appointed its first secretary-general in over a decade was lodged in the middle of a story about a soiree for artists and writers. That is the equivalent of an American newspaper reporting, say, that President Carter had replaced Zbigniew Brzezinski, in the middle of an article on a Washington restaurant where they were eating dinner.

But correspondents who have served in both Moscow and Peking feel that reporting conditions in the Chinese capital have already, in just a few months, become as good as those in the Soviet Union and are likely to improve more rapidly.

Ironically, after two weeks in China, the group of American newsmen who came to cover normalization of relations with the United States on Jan. 1 began to feel that there was almost too much news, perhaps a reflection of their sudden direct access to it. There were the running saga of changes in China's leadership, the diplomatic and military tussle over Indochina, billion-dollar business deals with Western firms and fresh, daily wall posters and protest marches through Peking's Tienanmen Square.

But there were also personal rewards, like discovering that Chinese place an almost naive faith in the power of journalism, despite the government's tight control over all the press. When the Chinese have complaints, they often write letters to their local paper, or call up the regional Hsinhua bureau to suggest an investigation of their corrupt factory boss or some other repressive bureaucrat. There is an old saying in Chinese that a reporter is "an uncrowned king," and when a Hsinhua investigation shows up, it can reportedly send shivers down the spine of those under study.

But the biggest surprise was that these days, nearly everyone in China, it seems, listens to the Voice of America. Where once a Chinese who tuned to the station could be sent to labor reform camp, now students are ordered by their teachers to listen regularly to practice their English.

DEATH NOTICE

RC ANDRÉ LAGUERRE, journalist, suddenly in his 66th-year on the 18th anuary 1979 in New York. May his ory remain alive in the hearts of all e who knew admired and loved him. ierre and Kotchoubey Families. 3 E. New York 10021.

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Magazines in France

Low-Key Feminist Journalism

By Harriet Welty Rochefort

PARIS (IHT) — "F," the first French magazine devoted to "women's news," has managed to steer its way through its first year, proving that its subdued format and middle-of-the-road feminist perspective can succeed.

Founded by Claude Servan-Schrieber, a French journalist who has lived and worked in the United States (writing for publications including McCall's and The New York Times), and Benoite Groult, the author of "Ainsi soit-elle," "F" has been viewed as leftist by some and too conservative by others.

In any case, the women's movement in France can hardly be compared to the movement in the United States. Comments Francoise Taieb, *one of the few women executives* of a large French company in Paris: "Life in France is much more political. Women wishing to express themselves usually join a political party. There are several small groups, but no real unified movement."

Mrs. Servan-Schreiber did, however, follow the advice of her friend Gloria Steinem, the founder of the U.S. magazine Ms. "In the beginning," she recalls, "Gloria thought it would be best to have Ms. entirely financed by women, but ultimately followed her female lawyer's advice: 'If you're going to lose money, you might as well let it be the men's and not yours!' "

Asked if having a well-known husband (television journalist Jean-Louis Servan-Schreiber) had been a handicap in selling the prestige of "F" as a feminist magazine, Mrs. Servan-Schreiber replies: "You know, I have never even asked myself that question. The first person I tried the idea of 'F' out on was Jean-Louis Servan-Schreiber. And he was the first person to agree with me on the idea and support me."

Information Gap

Although its primary goal is to concentrate on women's news and fill an information gap, "F," by U.S. standards at least, is decidedly unaggressive. "The sober presentation is intentional," Mrs. Servan-Schreiber explains; "first of all, because black and white is much less expensive, and secondly, much better adapted to news."

Why is the French feminist movement so seemingly dispersed? "It's hard not to generalize," she replies. "There is an oppression by sex in all societies, the problems are the same with society divided in two, but each society reacts to this separation differently."

The first issues of "F" focused on such widely different personalities as Claire Bretecher, the cartoonist, and Anne-Aymone Giscard d'Estaing, the wife of the French president. Regarding the choice of the latter, Mrs. Servan-Schreiber comments: "I don't really expect anyone to identify with Anne-Aymone Giscard d'Estaing. What interested us was the subject behind the person: how the wife of a head of state — any head of state — is manipulated and how she is supposed to represent her husband."

A study conducted by the magazine indicates that the intellectual and professional level of "F" readers is far above average. While only 6 percent of all French women have their *bac* (a diploma permitting entrance to a university), 73 percent of the polled "F" readers said they have at least their *bac*. Only 9 percent of French women are in executive positions, but the magazine says 33 percent of its readers are in that category.

Bourgeois Perspective

Says "F" journalist Brigitte Rossigneux: "It is true that we do not reach an audience of working women, but I think when one is bourgeois, one 'talks' bourgeois. My education, social condition and social consciousness all contribute to the fact that I can't really 'talk' to working-class people. It's really regrettable that we cannot address ourselves to those who are the most exploited among us — but then one doesn't talk about the struggle of women in general to a woman who gets home from the factory at 6 with two children in her arms, dinner to prepare and the house to clean."

Confirming this point of view is Isabelle Laederich, the magazine's young advertising director. "Ideally, every woman would buy 'F,' but we can't put out a magazine which will please everyone."

The competition views "F" with a certain indifference. Says Helene Mathieu, director of "Femmes," the women's-news pages in Marie-Claire: " 'F' has not influenced Marie-Claire in the least. It's absolutely the contrary, as there are at least two people at 'F' who worked on 'Femmes,' which has been in existence three years. Our competition is with other women's magazines like ours which are concerned with fashion and food."

Says Marie-Francoise Le Clere, an assistant editor at Elle: "We have been informing women for the past 33 years. My personal opinion is that the more magazines there are, the better it is. There is a clientele for every magazine."

On the other end of the political spectrum is Des Femmes en *Mouvement, a glossy monthly pub*lished by the Collectif Politique et Psychanalyse. For the women there, "F" is decidedly "reformist and false." Says a spokeswoman for the group, "At least Marie-Claire and Elle are honest and don't try to be what they are not."

Fashion

Rome Showings Start

By Hebe Dorsey

ROME, Jan. 22 (IHT) — The couture season is on again, first in Rome and then in Paris.

The collections started today with a mixed bag of accessories and children's wear, but most of the major names will not show until Wednesday and Thursday. Although attendance at these shows has dropped considerably, they still attract a number of journalists and foreign buyers looking for fabric ideas and interpretations, refined workmanship (artisans' work is still going strong here) and prices that are still, on the whole, lower than those in Paris.

The most important collections are Mila Schon, Capucci, Balestra, Andre Laug, Galitzine, and Valento, who will show last, at 9 p.m. Thursday.

The French will take over Sunday evening, when Robert Ricci will show his house's collection at a dinner party. Ricci would love to launch his new Avenue Montaigne salons, but that will have to wait for the ready-to-wear season in the spring.

Dior is scheduled next Monday at 2 p.m., as usual, but Yves Saint-Laurent, whose show used to be held on a Wednesday morning, has pushed it back to Thursday, Feb. 1, thus keeping the buyers — and the suspense — a little longer. That is a break for Paris and French couture designers as a whole, because after Saint-Laurent, foreign press and buyers usually take off.

Madame Gres will close the season the same day, with a 3:30 p.m. collection.

Couture attendance has dropped; a Paris Chambre Syndicale spokesman said 500 journalists would attend, most of them from Europe, compared to the 900 who come for the ready-to-wear shows. There are about 200 buyers here, mostly European.

Dance

Ingenious Assemblies Mark 'Echoi'

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON, Jan. 22 (IHT) — When I suggested to the Dutch choreographer Jaap Flier that his new work for Ballet Rambert, "Echoi," ended too soon, he was adamant that it said all he wanted to say in the space of less than 20 minutes. It is the third ballet he has made specially for Britain's modern-dance company, and was warmly applauded after its premiere last week at the University of Warwick Arts Center, Coventry, during the company's current tour.

Flier has always been a somewhat enigmatic choreographer, making statements in dance that, on first impression, have the character of random thoughts voiced aloud, but the images have a way of lingering in the mind long afterward. *In the new work, two pairs of* dancers — a male and a female at the start, two males at the end — enclose an ingeniously composed sequence for eight girls, each a single unit adding to or subtracting from the assembly movement, and "placed" on the stage with the precision of chess pieces.

The ballet takes its title from part of the music chosen by Flier — a short work by American composer Lukas Foss for the attractive contrasts of solo clarinet, cello, piano and percussion. This is played twice (by members of the company's Mercury Ensemble under Charles Darden) — for the duet dances at the beginning and end of the ballet. The girls' ensemble between them is danced to the intriguing contrast of a Vivaldi sinfonia on tape — but with the tape played backwards. It gives a strange distancing effect to the dancing, like a dream or hallucination.

Design is at a minimum, with a subdued backcloth by Nadine Baylis taken over from an earlier ballet, and the dances in plain grays and whites. But the understated simplicity adds to the pleasure of a work that was performed with evident commitment by the dancers. It shared a program with the wonderful "Praeludium" created last year by Glen Tetley, who is due back in a few weeks to make his full-length Shakespearean ballet, "The Tempest," which will have its premiere by the Ballet Rambert at Germany's Schwetzingen Festival in May.

* * *

Meanwhile, the Royal Ballet at Covent Garden has diversified its present repertory of full-length works with a spectacular triple bill of Stravinsky ballets representing three generations of choreography: "The Firebird" (Fokine), "Scenes de Ballet" (Ashton) and "The Rite of Spring" (MacMillan). The last two have been restored after an absence of five or six years and newly restudied, leaving "The Firebird" slightly bedraggled by under-rehearsal at the first of this series of performances. Nor was it helped by the necessity of Alfreda Thorogood having to replace an indisposed Merle Park in the title role at short notice.

Given a classic of such enduring musical appeal, as well as the authentic period character of its original choreographic style, "The Firebird" deserves to be cast from strength and given adequate stage preparation with the orchestra. Ashley Lawrence's conducting obtained a more satisfying relationship with the dancing in the other works, notably a strong and purposeful account of "The Rite of Spring." Kenneth MacMillan's 1962 version of this remains one of the more successful in Europe in meeting the continuing challenge of a seminal score for dance in this century, and Mocia Mason's performance of the sacrificial victim is as compelling now as it was 17 years ago.

Sir Frederick Ashton has always looked on "Scenes de Ballet," which he created in 1948, as one of his favorites, and as an evident homage to Petipa and the style of the Russian classics, it is a continuing challenge to the four male soloists and 12 female corps de ballet by whom it is danced.

Waverley Root

A Gaggle of Facts on the Goose

PARIS — "In poor country," I wrote in 1958 in "The Food of France," "poultry means geese — for while it takes four pounds of grain to put one pound of meat on a turkey and three pounds of grain to put one pound of meat on a chicken, it takes only two-thirds of a pound of grain to raise a pound of goose." The manufacturers of battery-raised chickens have crossed me up since by reducing the chicken's intake to less than two pounds of feed, and it isn't even grain, it's fish flour and chemicals, which is why chicken today tastes like moist cardboard.

It still remains true, however, that goose is poor-country food, for the bird is a grazer that can fend for itself if it has to. Turn geese into a meadow and they will operate very much like sheep (and require almost as much pasture). Web-footed they may be, but geese are nevertheless the most terrestrial of water birds. They need some water about, but can make do with much less than ducks.

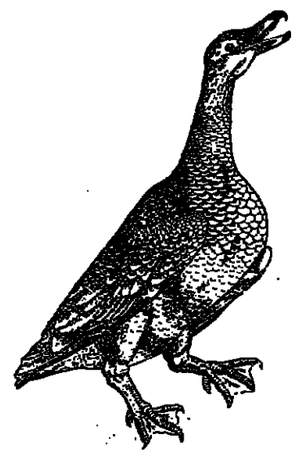
The ability of geese to feed themselves on whatever greenery happens to be handy, with a minimum of expensive fattening before they are killed, maintains their favor in poorly endowed regions, like Italy's Friuli, where goose is often the only meat the peasants can afford. This means homebred geese, raised on a small scale for the farmer's family and perhaps a few of his neighbors, but this is in fact what goose rearing almost always means nowadays, *in the Western world at least.*

No Mass Production

"Commercial goose production does not exist," a French weekly asserted flatly in 1975. "The goose is an animal raised only on small farms." This forgot Germany, Austria, Scandinavia, and even certain local exceptions in France itself, but in general it is true that geese are not raised for mass markets — certainly never on anything like the scale on which chickens and ducks are produced. City dwellers are often unable to eat goose even if they want to, but in any case most of them do not want to, or, more exactly, the idea of eating goose *never enters their heads.*

Modern dietitians did a good deal to kill the goose by stigmatizing it as too fat and too rich for the conditions of modern living; and, of course, there are many inconveniences in raising and cooking so large a bird. In France, where, within my memory, roast goose was still a traditional dish at Christmas and New Year's, holiday sales of geese now amount to no more than between eight and ten birds for each hundred turkeys.

Goose does indeed contain a proportion of fat greater than that of any other familiar type of poultry, but a skillful cook can take care of that problem. The fat content of



Wild goose, 16th century view.

the goose, a liability now, may have been an asset in the days before central heating, when it was advisable to envelop oneself against cold *within as well as without; it is prob*ably significant that the English, who remained long faithful to the goose, were also much more resistant to the adoption of central heating than such thermally sybaritic — and poor goose-eating — countries as France and the United States.

It is sad to note that goose fat has driven goose flavor off the market, for the goose is one of the tastiest of birds (and its fat is excellent for cooking). One of my own fondest food memories is of a steaming roast goose which I helped to eat one New Year's Eve in the 1950s in a Paris restaurant whose expert chef came from the Jura and bought his geese not from poultry dealers, but from the small farmers who had formerly been his neighbors in his home town.

Double Life

The goose, through the centuries, has led a double life. Viewed on the wide scale of feeding whole populations, it was indeed the bird of poor countries and humble people; viewed on the smaller scale of individual eating, it often appeared as the crowning glory of a lusty feast. The literature on the goose mirrors these contradictory aspects; it has been alternately praised and vilified, sometimes by the same persons.

A French food writer, J. Arnaboldi, commissioned by a foodsellers house organ to plug the goose for Christmas consumption, seemed to oblige only grudgingly. "Goose," he wrote, "exquisite in certain preparations, appears heavy and tastes rather strong when roasted" — which should not be the case if the bird has been well-fed and well-cooked.

Balzac called the goose "the pheasant of coopers," a slightly sibylline statement which perhaps was meant to reconcile the status of the goose as a poor-country bird with its more glamorous role as a gastronomic treat; it might not be quite exact to translate this as "the poor man's pheasant." Goose has often been as welcome as pheasant on the tables of the great, of lords and of kings, giving rise to an old French proverb: "He who eats the king's geese will cough up feathers for a hundred years," a phrase which permits a multiplicity of interpretations.

Praisers of the goose have often been more immoderate than its detractors. It was obviously with tongue in cheek that the Count of Courchamps, under the Second Empire, wrote in the guise of a goose to the Chamber of Peers protesting against the cruel habit of force-feeding to obtain foie gras, to which another writer added that they should be admitted to benefit of clergy because of their "literary vocation" — meaning that they provided quills for writing. (If, by the way, you happen at the moment to be replenishing your stock of quill pens, it may be useful for you to know that left-wing quills are more convenient for the use of right-handed writers).

Disadvantage

What is considered today the disadvantage of the goose, its plentiful supply of fat, does not appear in the wild goose, which works it off in flight. This exercise also guarantees that the wild bird will become tough, so that its rich flavor can only be fully appreciated when it is eaten young.

However, this is true also for domesticated geese, which are best at a weight of six to eight pounds, corresponding with an age of seven or eight months — just right for *Christmas, since geese normally lay* their eggs (five or six to a clutch) early in the year: (Scientists have been tinkering with their metabolism lately, trying to induce them to lay all year, though there is no year-round market for geese; perhaps the idea is to promote the goose egg).

Geese nest over a wide range of the Northern Hemisphere, from Lapland to Spain and from Scotland to China. The domestic geese of the West are believed to have been developed from the wild greylag goose, which, since it is considered the archetype, has been gratified with the name of *Anser anser.* Asiatic geese are probably offshoots of *Cygnopsis cygnoid,* the Chinese goose, which disconcertingly becomes the Guinea goose when domesticated. The Chinese bird is the largest living wild goose, dwarfing even the giant of the West, the Canada goose, which can reach a weight of 14 pounds and a wingspread of six feet.

The chief geese raised for the table are the German Ember goose, a favorite in England, and the Toulouse goose of France which, though it bears the same name, is not the one used to produce foie gras. There are two varieties of Toulouse species, known to their raisers as, respectively, the industrial type and the agricultural type.

Large Fold

The industrial goose carries under its belly a large fold of skin that can make room for the fat produced by the force-feeding necessary to arrive at the swollen liver of foie gras; after the liver has been removed, the rest of the bird is *nearly inedible, except in the form* of *confit d'oie,* preserved goose which has thus automatically become the second specialty of French goose-raising country.

The agricultural goose is not equipped with the belly fold, except in rudimentary form, and therefore reaches the table with no more than a reasonable proportion of fat, but with crisp, crusty, crackling skin and richly flavorsome flesh when roasted by a cook who knows his or her business — a dish fit for a king.

If you happen to find yourself in New Zealand and, on a restaurant menu, come across a dish described as "colonial goose," don't order it unless you want lamb.

©*Waverley Root*

Royalty

2 Palaces Being Restored At Hague for Dutch Court

By Scott Thornton

THE HAGUE (Reuters) — The Hague, the official residence of the Dutch royal family for more than 160 years, is preparing for its rehabilitation as the center of court life.

The House of Orange has shunned the city since World War II, making The Hague a royal residence in name only. Now, however, builders are restoring two palaces here for use by the next monarch, Crown Princess Beatrix, as part of a 150-million-guilder program (about $75 million) to adapt *Holland's array of royal houses* to modern needs.

No one — except perhaps Queen Juliana — knows if and when the 69-year-old ruler will step down. What is certain is that Beatrix, 40, has decided that when she accedes to the throne on her mother's death or abdication, she will move to The Hague from her present home, Drakensteyn Castle near Utrecht.

The two buildings being prepared for Princess Beatrix and her husband, former German diplomat Claus von Amsberg, are the 16th-century Oude Hof palace at Noordeinde in the heart of the city, and Huis Ten Bosch, a 17th-century hunting lodge set in a wooded park.

The construction schedule seems *to belie speculation* that Queen Juliana might abdicate on her 70th birthday in April. Huis Ten Bosch is expected to be ready at the end of this year, but Noordeinde, recently occupied by sociology students, will not be fit for a queen until 1982.

No Date Given

"We have not been given a date on which Princess Beatrix will need the premises, but it is absolutely impossible to get either palace finished by next April," a housing ministry official said. Crews have been working on the palaces for the past year.

Noordeinde, whose first tenant was a royal tax collector, will be Princess Beatrix's working palace. She, Prince Claus and their three sons will make their home at Huis Ten Bosch, two kilometers away. She will become the city's first regular royal commuter, joining the tens of thousands of other Hague people who travel to the center to work there daily.

Municipal officials here are ecstatic at the prospect of a return of the royal court. "It will restore a vital dimension to life in The Hague and give us back a role we have been unable to play for too long," a spokesman for the city council commented.

In the absence of the queen's 200-strong household, The Hague's importance since the war has been restricted to its role as the seat of government.

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FINANCE

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PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1979

Bonn Is Optimistic On Economic Trends

BONN, Jan. 22 (Reuters) — The West German government's economic report for 1979 expects real growth this year of 4 percent and does not envisage any further stimulatory measures, government sources said today.

The confidential report, which the full cabinet is expected to approve tomorrow, confirms recent optimism over the economy, with only the current wage round and external economic factors casting doubt over the pace of recovery.

The report says real economic growth will be around 4 percent after a provisional 3.4 percent last year, unemployment should drop to 950,000 from just under one million in 1978, while inflation should rise to around 3 percent from an average 2.5 percent last year, the sources said.

The report adds the government does not see the need for further measures to boost the economy following the stimulatory package implemented following last July's economic summit in Bonn, which created 13.5 billion Deutsche marks in additional demand.

The government feels it has done everything necessary to ensure the economic revival, with public budgets reaching the limit of what is financially possible, the sources added.

Differing Opinions

The growth forecast is more optimistic than the 3.5-percent rise forecast by the country's five leading economic research institutes in their joint autumn report, or the 3.5-to-4 percent range given in November by the government's Council of Economic Advisers.

These bodies gave a similar prognosis for unemployment, though the institutes spoke of 3.5 percent inflation and the advisers of an increase of just under 3 percent. The government concurs with the opinion expressed last month by the Hamburg-based HWWA Economic Research Institute that wage disputes, currency turbulence and external economic factors could present a danger to economic growth this year.

Ohira Tries To Placate U.S. Critics

From Wire Dispatches

TOKYO, Jan. 22 — Premier Masayoshi Ohira promised today his government will try to ease economic tension mounting in the United States and other advanced countries because of Japan's large trade surplus.

However, Michiya Matsukawa, special advisor to the Finance Minister, said Japan may not be able to reduce its current-account surplus enough in the months ahead to silence U.S. criticism. He said Japan can not speed up the surplus-reduction process by aiming for excessively fast economic growth and thereby risking a resurgence of inflation.

On this score, Japan's new Finance Minister said Saturday the administration of former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda had put too much strain on the budget in an attempt to live up to Japan's commitments to foreign countries.

Speaking at a National Press Club luncheon, Mr. Ohira admitted that there is "considerable tension" between Japan and the United States on economic issues. He pointed out, however, that Japan has been attempting for some time to cut its trade surplus — expected to reach a record $13 billion in the fiscal year ending March 31. Exports, he noted, have been declining steadily while imports have been rising.

Efforts to Comply

"The U.S. and other countries have been demanding that Japan expand domestic demand, increase its imports and slash its trade surplus," he said. "Well, we have been trying everything in our power to comply. Things have been progressing in that direction . . ."

Mr. Ohira, who took office last month, defended his government from criticism that Japan has failed to fulfill its pledged target of 7-percent economic growth this fiscal year, which he blamed partly on "the confusion in the world currency market" where the yen appreciated sharply against the dollar.

Mr. Ohira was widely reported to have abandoned the growth target, but he said: "What we are saying is that we will try to do everything we can but that it is difficult. This does not mean, however, that we have give up our hope. We will try to have others understand this."

Calling U.S.-Japan cooperation "the basis of our economic policy," Mr. Ohira said his government will send a special envoy to the United States to meet with U.S. government and congressional leaders, who are reported to be strongly dissatisfied with the results of Japan's attempt to cut its trade surplus and its failure to open its market.

U.S. Not Convinced

Friday, Takehiro Sagami, deputy vice finance minister for international affairs, returned from Washington and reported to Mr. Ohira that Japan's efforts thus far have failed to convince Washington and that U.S. officials have renewed their strong demand for swift action in reducing the trade surplus. He reportedly found that U.S. officials thought Japan could do more to create internal demand without creating inflation.

Finance Minister Kaneko said at the luncheon that "our major concern is to move from a period of high growth rates to around a 6-percent annual rise in the GNP." Mr. Kaneko added that "the Fukuda cabinet went to fiscal extremes in order to generate domestic demand" to increase domestic demand and raise imports to offset the surplus. "Our internal demand is doing very well," Mr. Kaneko said, "but because of the high value of the yen our exports are lagging. That is why we have not been able to reach a higher growth rate."

Reacting to reports that U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal was not impressed by Japan's budget draft, Mr. Kaneko said, "We've done everything we can. We do not intend to make any further changes. We've worked hard enough."

Capital Control Relaxed

TOKYO, Jan. 22 (Reuters) — The Finance Ministry said today it is relaxing the ban on non-resident purchases of yen bonds with outstanding maturities of less than five years and one month beginning tomorrow.

The ban will now apply only to issues with outstanding maturities of less than one year and one month, the ministry said, while the recently lowered 50-percent reserve requirement on non-resident free-yen accounts will remain in force.

Emminger Defends Action

FRANKFURT, Jan. 22 (AP-DJ) — Bundesbank president Otmar Emminger sounded a warning against a policy aimed at accepting a higher inflation rate in West Germany to obtain a greater convergence of EEC economies.

In a weekend speech, Mr. Emminger also defended the central bank's decisions last Thursday to tighten credit in face of an accelerating growth in the money supply.

Mr. Emminger conceded that the government and the Bundesbank disagreed about the timing of the move but not on the need to harness inflationary trends. There are some, he said, who believe the country could, for external policy reasons discontinue its current stability policy and make concessions to achieve a greater convergence of EEC economies.

However, he said, the Bundesbank will not lend its hand to any monetary policy that would abandon currency stability which had been achieved with great effort and sacrifice in the past.

Economic News Analysis

EEC Dispute May Scuttle EMS

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Jan. 22 (NYT) — Western Europe's plan to return to fixed exchange rates through the European Monetary System has run into more severe and far reaching difficulties than is generally realized.

A quarrel between France and West Germany over agricultural prices has already delayed the ambitious EMS beyond its original Jan. 1 starting date and now threatens to unleash one of the bitterest quarrels the Common Market has experienced in many years. The dispute may even force the EEC to make an agonizing choice between monetary and agricultural unification, even though only a few weeks ago, it looked as if the plan for for linking European currencies to form a "zone of monetary stability" had an unstoppable head of political steam behind it.

EEC ministers had agreed to try to resolve what seemed to be a Franco-German quarrel at a meeting in Brussels last Tuesday, but the session was cancelled at the last minute. Now there is talk of putting the whole question off until April when the heads of EEC governments hold their next summit meeting in Paris.

The dispute also has widened to include the other EEC countries.

Chicken or Egg?

Ironically, the fundamental cause of the fray lies in the very monetary instability which the EMS is designed to quell. As a result of fluctuating currency values, the EEC has introduced an array of subsidies and export taxes over the years, known as monetary compensation amounts, or MCAs, to preserve the fiction that their common agricultural policy still gives farmers and housewives in all nine member countries a single price for farm goods.

France, claiming that it is the big loser in the MCA system while West Germany is the winner, wants new MCAs phased out automatically after one year and a commitment to reduce those already in existence as its price for allowing the monetary system, which it helped design, to begin.

European diplomatic analysts are still not agreed why the French threw a wrench in the machinery of their own making at the eleventh hour, but President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's refusal to let the EMS begin before a timetable is set to phase out MCAs has has not left him much room to maneuver. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is equally restrained by domestic political pressures. His coalition government depends on the support of the Free Democratic Party, which in turn depends on the farm vote and is strongly pro-subsidies as a result.

West Germany's agricultural minister has suggested phasing out subsidies at the same time as common farm prices are raised to protect the incomes of German farmers. But this is unacceptable to Britain and several other EEC countries. With Britain's substantial food import bill subsidized a hefty 27 percent with MCAs, no U.K. government can accept its abolition except in return for an immediate reduction in European food prices — exactly the opposite of what the Germans want.

The Dutch are worried by the wasteful surpluses that present European food price levels are creating. And the Italians oppose additional spending on a farm policy they see as more favorable to northern European farmers than to southern.

One or the Other?

To complicate matters further, the haggling over farm subsidies comes just when the EEC Commission is launching its first determined attack on those wasteful "butter mountains" and "wine lakes" that the agricultural policy created by proposing a total freeze on subsidies this year.

Thus, there is a possibility that the price of setting up the EMS will turn out to be a softening in the Common Market's protectionist and inflationary farm policy. Alternatively, if agricultural interests predominate, as they have so often in the past, Europe's currency stabilization plan could find itself relegated to the diplomatic freezer indefinitely.

Should that happen, bankers and diplomatic observers here and in Brussels see several implications for the currency markets, including continued upward speculative pressure on the mark and downward pressure on the French franc and Italian lira.

But a long delay in launching EMS will also be a grave political setback for the Common Market. Europe's currency stabilization plan was billed as a giant step forward in Europe's post-war march toward unification that would put new life back into its Common Market. But once again national interests seem to be getting the upper hand.

Carter Urged to Lessen Dollar's Role

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (NYT) — Two key members of Congress have warned President Carter that his success with the package arranged last Nov. 1 to defend the dollar would be short-lived unless he and other world leaders drew up a compact to reduce the supply of dollars in the world.

In a letter to the president and in a joint statement made public Friday, Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., and Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., among the most influential in Congress in monetary matters, said that world monetary reform was an urgent matter.

"Foreign exchange market intervention," which is envisaged more actively in the $30-billion, Nov. 1 package, "is only a stopgap measure, not a solution," they stressed. They recommended the following actions:

- A change in the mix of monetary and fiscal policy toward greater budget austerity and lower interest rates.
- Renewed U.S. efforts to coordinate economic policies with other major nations.
- A stepped-up drive to expand U.S. exports to ease strains on the dollar from trading deficits. They emphasized continued opposition to artificial import restrictions.
- Discussions with foreign governments to deal directly with the fundamental, as opposed to the short-range, problems of the dollar.

Some $200 billion is held by foreign central banks. Perhaps as much as $500 billion more is held overseas in private hands. The potential danger is that holders of these dollars might decide to unload the currency, swamping defensive facilities aimed to bolster the dollar.

The official view here is that, while the United States has no interest in artificially perpetuating a particular international role for the dollar, monetary reform cannot be mandated.

Substitution Account Urged

Mr. Reuss, taking a lead from Johannes Witteveen, the former managing director of the International Monetary Fund, is calling for a substitution account in the IMF whereby foreign monetary authorities not wishing to hold so many dollars may turn them in for the IMF's reserve unit, the special drawing right.

Some $10 billion of SDRs now exist, and an additional $4 billion a year will come into existence over the next three years. Each SDR is in effect a basket of currencies, currently worth about $1.34.

Mr. Javits similarly wants the dollar's reserve role reduced. But he is urging a multicurrency reserve system, including Deutsche marks, yen and Swiss francs. He is also urging the administration to convene a meeting of world finance ministers to negotiate a new reserve system.

Both congressmen believe Washington should be taking advantage of the time won by the Nov. 1 dollar-support package to build a system that would prevent any future dollar crisis from developing because of reverses in the U.S. economy.

Company Reports

Revenue, profits, in millions of Dollars

American Home Products

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	858.50	736.80
Profits	89.00	76.60
Per share	0.57	0.49
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	3,270	2,860
Profits	348.40	306.20
Per share	2.21	1.94

BankAmerica

4th Quar	1978	1977
Oper. Net	146.20	108.80
Per Share	1.00	0.75
Net Income	129.80	109.40
Per Share	0.89	0.75
Year	1978	1977
Oper. Net	514.20	395.10
Per Share	3.53	2.71
Net Income	497.90	396.30
Per Share	3.41	2.72

Burlington Northern

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	684.70	546.60
Profits	20.04	20.31
Per Share	1.45	1.46
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	2,530	2,100
Profits	114.49	76.85
Per Share	8.52	5.74

Caterpillar Tractor

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	1,930	1,520
Profits	157.50	114.00
Per Share	1.82	1.32
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	7,220	5,850
Profits	566.30	445.10
Per Share	6.56	5.16

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

UAE Oil Output Steady

ABU DHABI, Jan. 22 (AP-DJ) — The United Arab Emirates intends to maintain crude oil production this year unchanged from last year's average of 1.85 million barrels a day, Oil Minister Mana Said Otaibah said today. Mr. Otaibah told an economic symposium that this rate does not represent the UAE's production capacity and that the "door has not been totally closed for future production increases."

Citibank Alters Formula

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (NYT) — Citibank has changed its formula for calculating its prime rate — switching to the latest three-week average of 90-day secondary-market rates for negotiable certificates of deposit instead of 90-day, dealer-placed commercial paper. Currently, under both formulas its lowest rate on corporate loans is 11¾ percent.

Total billings of the management consulting group

EGON ZEHNDER INTERNATIONAL INC.

during the fiscal year 78 ending Oct. 31 were US-$13,414,970. The firm has offices in New York, London, Paris, Zürich, Düsseldorf, Milan, Madrid, Copenhagen, Brussels, Tokyo, Melbourne, Sao Paulo and Buenos Aires. Due to the strength of the Swiss franc substantial exchange losses were incurred amounting to US-$881,014. This reduced net billings to US-$ 12,533,956. This compares with total billings of US-$11,140,120 in fiscal 77. Exchange rates were SFR 1,9525 per end 77 and SFR 1,635 per end 78.

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Arab States Face Deficit Despite Oil

Spending for Growth Exceeding Revenues

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 22 (AP) — Wealthy Arab nations could eventually face balance-of-payments deficits despite billions of dollars of income from oil as spending plans exceed revenues growth, according to a Rand Institute study released today.

"For the time being the rich countries, except Libya, will continue to accumulate foreign assets, but in all of them except Kuwait foreign expenditures to support their own development, for military purposes and for economic aid, are increasing more rapidly than their oil earnings," the report said.

"Sooner or later, accumulations will probably decline and balance-of-payments deficits will probably appear," it concluded.

The report was prepared by Rand consultant Arthur Smithies, a Harvard University political economist, under a Defense Department contract and projected and compared the economic potential through 1985 of seven Arab countries: oil-rich Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, and Libya, and oil-poor Egypt, Jordan and Syria.

The report said that Saudi Arabia, the richest Arab country, faces the most acute problem due to its rapidly rising expectations and could have problems with its balance of payments by the end of 1985. For 1976, it said, Saudia Arabia's foreign assets equaled about $48.7 billion and yielded a return of about 6 percent — barely enough to keep pace with world inflation.

If annual export growth is 2 percent, the report projected, by 1985 Saudi Arabia's payments deficit could range from $16.4 billion to $36.3 billion. With export growth of 5 percent annually, the deficit would be up to $24.5 billion, it said.

"The high hopes for economic growth entertained after the oil revenue abundance in 1974 are unlikely to be realized because of problems of the domestic economies," the report states. The report was based on International Monetary Fund figures, and Mr. Smithies made no attempt to forecast future oil revenues but assumed demand for oil will continue to grow.

Since oil-poor Arab countries receive economic aid from oil-rich states, their future is at stake with the payments problems, the report added. "The future of the oil-poor will clearly be affected by the fortunes of the oil-rich. It will depend on the importance that Saudi Arabia, in particular, attaches to its own development compared with provision of aid to the poor," the report concluded.

NYSE Prices Mixed In Moderate Trade

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (Reuters) — A burst of buying interest in a few issues, notably IBM and Teledyne, allowed New York Stock Exchange prices to close mixed in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.04 to 838.53 but declining issues led advances 773 to 637 as volume slipped to 24.48 million shares from 26.80 million Friday.

After the market closed, the Justice Department formally opposed the applications of Texas International Airlines and Pan American World Airways to acquire control of National Airlines. It said that if National merged with Texas International, competition at Houston and New Orleans, where both have significant operations, would be impaired. The merger with Pan Am was opposed as likely to reduce competition on flights between the U.S. and Europe. National fell ⅜ to 36¾ and Pan Am fell ⅜ to 6¾.

In other developments, Occidental Petroleum said 1978 results will be below expectations because of a strike against the Norfolk & Western Railway, a three-month coal strike and write-offs totalling $120 million involving the company's refinery in Antwerp. But, the company expects 1979 results in all its major sectors to be better than in 1978. The company continues to look for friendly mergers because it would like to take better advantage of its domestic tax credits and improve its position in the United States.

Seaboard World Airlines has rejected a tender offer from Tiger International for 9.4 percent of its stock. Calling the offer "inadequate," Seaboard says it is seeking a more generous takeover proposal elsewhere. Seaboard rose 1¼ to 14¾.

Levi Strauss jumped 2¾ to 42. It will offer to buy back 2 million of its shares at $43.50 each.

Active Gardner Denver jumped 5½ to 28⅛. Cooper Industries, which agreed to buy Gardner for $33 a share, lost 1¼ to 48.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were lower with the index off 0.42 to 160.62.

Tampax lost 2¼ to 30¾ bid in

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 8)

GM Seen Eyeing Retreat From Appliance Business

DETROIT, Jan. 22 (AP-DJ) — General Motors may be considering a retreat from the home-appliance field during the next several months, according to a number of GM suppliers, appliance industry sources and others who say that there is mounting evidence of a halt in production at the company's Frigidaire division.

One appliance industry executive says he understands that "Frigidaire has canceled all purchase orders beyond March 1" and has heard reports that the division is up for sale. Other sources say they think GM may offer to sell the respected Frigidaire brand name to another company that would continue production of the appliances at its own facilities.

The division recently had to suspend production and lay off workers because of excess inventories, and analysts and industry officials generally believe that because of slowed housing starts and tight credit, the appliance industry will have a no-growth year at best in 1979. Frigidaire said in November it expects flat sales in the model year that began Sept.1.

If GM were to get out of the appliance business, it probably would have scant effect on the company's financial results. One industry analyst estimates Frigidaire's annual sales volume at about $500 million. Though good enough for between third and fifth in the appliance industry, that is less than 1 percent of GM's annual sales volume.

If GM is planning to halt Frigidaire output and sell the brand name, the identity of the buyer is a mystery. Among companies regularly cited as possible purchasers, Rockwell International denied negotiating with GM. So did Whirlpool and Maytag.

Another possibility, say industry officials, is that the trademark might be bought by Japanese investors who would make the products abroad.

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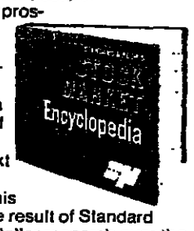


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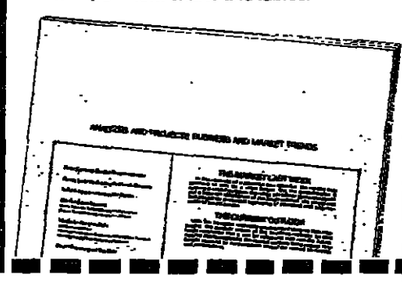
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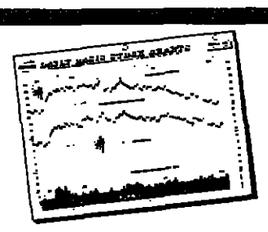
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NYSE Trading Closing Prices January 22

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39½	28⅞	ACF	2.10	6.8	7	33	31½	31	31	— ¼
23⅝	15½	AMF	1.24	7.0	8	250	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
32⅞	13⅝	AM Intl	.28	1.1	9	569	24½	23⅞	24½	+ ⅜
14¼	8⅞	APL	1	10.	50	139	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
48⅝	32⅝	ARA	1.64	4.0	9	35	41⅝	41	41⅛	— ⅜
31⅜	19	ASA	1	4.0		469	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
14⅞	8¼	ATO	.48	4.4	5	55	10⅝	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅜
40	29	AbbtLb	.84	2.4	15	484	35¼	34½	34⅝	— ⅜
23¾	12⅞	AcmeC	1	5.3	6	5	19	19	19	
6¼	3⅝	AdmDg	.04	1.0	6	2	4	4	4	
13	11	AdaEx	1.26e	11.		45	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
8½	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e	4.1	8	16	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ⅛
45⅝	31	AetnaLf	2.20	5.4	5	1256	40¾	39½	40⅝	+ ⅜
26¾	15⅝	Ahmans	1	4.8	4.	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
4	2	Alleen				3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
31⅞	23⅛	AirPrd	.60	2.3	9	26	26⅛	25⅞	26	
26¾	14⅞	AirbFrt	1	5.6	10	10	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
15¼	11¼	Akzona	.80	6.2	8	22	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
9¾	7¾	AlaP dpf	.87	10.		14	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
97½	80¼	AlaP pf	9	11.		z10	83½	83½	83½	— ½
113	100½	AlaP pf	11	11.		z10	102	102	102	
18	14⅛	Alagsco	1.40	9.3	6	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
22¼	13½	Alaskin	.66	4.2	15	241	16	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
40	17	Albany	1	3.3	9	20	31	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	6¼	Alberto	.36	4.7	3	15	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
46¾	24⅞	Albertsn	.96	2.4	9	363	40½	40¼	40½	
37	21⅝	AlconA	2	5.4	6	333	36¾	36	36¾	+ ¾
31⅛	21½	AlcoStd	1.16a	4.7	5	15	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
8½	5¼	Alexdr	.40	6.4	6	15	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
26	13¾	AllgCp	1	4.3	9	19	23⅝	23¼	23½	+ ¼
15	4⅝	AllegAir			3	241	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅜
29¼	18	Allg pf	1.87	8.2		9	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
20¼	13¾	AllgLd	1.28	7.5	8	25	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	30	AllgL pf	3	9.0		1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ¼
20	15¼	AllgPw	1.72	11.	9	215	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
19⅝	13⅛	AllenGp	1	5.3	7	108	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ½
35	20⅞	Allergan	.50	1.9	13	42	27½	26¾	26⅞	— ⅜
44¾	27⅝	AlldCh	2	6.8	7	534	29½	29⅛	29¼	— ⅛
15½	9⅞	AlldMnt	.80	6.7	8	14	12¼	12	12	— ¼
16¾	10⅝	AlldPd	.60	4.9		x5	12½	12¼	12¼	
28	18⅝	AlldStr	1.40	6.2	6	228	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ¼
38⅝	22⅛	AllisCh	1.70	5.6	5	91	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	
16⅞	9⅝	AllrAu	.60b	4.7	8	6	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a	4.5	5	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
53	38½	Alcoa	2	4.0	6	503	50½	49¼	49¾	
21	13¾	AmlSug	1	5.8	18	5	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
53⅛	31	Amax	2.20	4.5	29	282	49⅝	49	49	— ⅜
49½	38	Amax pf	3	6.3		22	48	47¾	47¾	— ½
20⅛	12⅞	Amcord	1.10	6.6	6	14	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
26⅝	16¼	Amrce	1.20	6.1	6	17	20⅛	19¾	19¾	— ½
33¼	22½	AHess	1b	3.8	9	121	26½	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
73	52⅞	AHes pf	3.50	5.9		21	59	58½	59	
19¾	9	AmAir	.40	2.9	4	592	14⅛	13½	13⅝	— ⅜
9¼	3¼	AmAir wt				37	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	19⅛	AAir pf	2.18	11.		190	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
20½	12⅛	ABaker	1.20b	7.8	7	24	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
53	39⅝	ABrnds	4	8.3	7	167	48½	47⅞	48¼	— ¼
43¼	33	ABdcst	1.20	3.4	8	205	35⅛	34½	34⅞	— ⅜
20½	13⅛	ABldM	.70	4.8	7	13	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
43⅝	34⅝	AmCan	2.80	7.7	6	186	36¾	36⅛	36½	— ¼
22⅛	19¾	ACon pf	1.75	8.5		11	20½	20¼	20½	+ ½
4⅞	2⅛	ACentry				36	3⅜	3¼	3½	+ ⅜
45⅛	16⅞	ACredt	1.30	3.0	10	16	43⅞	43¼	43⅜	
32⅞	22⅝	ACyan	1.50	5.9	8	176	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13¼	8	AmDistl				275	9	11	10¾	11
36	22⅝	ADT	1.08	4.5	9	57	24	23⅞	23⅞	
11¾	6½	ADualVt				21	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
15	14⅛	ADul pf	.84a	5.8		3	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
24½	20¾	AElPw	2.18	9.7	9	328	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	27¼	AmExp	1.60	5.1	7	894	31⅞	31⅜	31½	— ½
17⅛	8¼	AFamil	.60	5.7	5	85	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
23¾	19	AGIBd	1.96e	9.2		14	21¼	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
19	15½	AGnCv	1.32	7.8		x10	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
29¾	21⅛	AGnIns	1	3.7	4	207	27⅛	26¾	27	— ¼
36¾	27⅜	AGIn pf	1.80	5.4		26	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	— ½
22⅛	12	AmHoist	1	6.3	6	113	16⅛	15⅝	16	
32¾	26⅛	AHome	1.40	5.1	13	1377	27⅜	27	27⅜	— ⅛
32¾	22⅝	AmHosp	.68	2.6	11	320	26⅞	26¼	26½	— ½
13⅜	4⅜	AmInvst	.30	3.2	17	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
35⅝	17¼	AMI	.60b	1.8	12	201	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
7⅛	3⅜	AmMotrs			5	2582	6⅝	6⅝	6½	+ ⅛
47	37⅝	ANatR	3	7.9	6	57	38⅞	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	10¼	AShip	.80a	6.0	14	23	13⅜	13	13¼	+ ⅜
53⅛	32⅝	AStand	2.60	6.0	6	168	43¼	42¾	43	
9⅝	6	ASteril	.32	4.3	10	169	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	+ ¼
37⅞	28	AmStrs	2.24	6.9	5	68	32½	32	32¼	
64⅝	56⅞	ATT	4.60	7.4	8	1648	62	61	62	+1
67¼	59⅝	ATT pf	4	6.2		16	64⅝	64¼	64¼	+ ⅜
49⅝	43⅝	ATT pf	3.64	8.1		85	44⅞	44½	44⅞	+ ⅜
50¼	44⅞	ATT pf	3.74	8.2		86	45⅞	45¼	45⅝	— ⅛
13¾	10¼	AWatWk	.84	7.5	5	6	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ¼
19¼	14⅛	AWat pf	1.43	8.8		z2000	16¼	15⅞	16¼	
14½	11⅛	AWat pf	1.25	9.6		z100	13	13	13	+ ½
16⅛	9½	AmesD	.40	3.2	5	60	12½	12¼	12½	
37⅜	27¼	Ametek	1.80	5.8	8	16	31¼	31	31	
20⅝	15½	Amfac	1	5.4	6	45	18⅝	18¼	18½	

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Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S.A. — Compagnie Monégasque de Banque — Continental Illinois Limited
Copenhagen Handelsbank — County Bank Limited — Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine — Crédit Lyonnais — Crédit du Nord — Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Credito Italiano — Daiwa Europe N.V. — Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers vormals Hans W. Petersen — Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab
Den Danske Provinsbank A/S — Den norske Creditbank — Deutsche Girozentrale —Deutsche Kommunalbank— — DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation — Dominion Securities Limited — Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft — Eurogest S.p.A.
Euromobiliare S.p.A. — European Banking Company Limited — Euroseas Securities Ltd. — First Chicago Limited
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited — Fuji International Finance Limited — Gefina International Ltd. — Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG Vienna
Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd. — Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Goldman Sachs International Corp. — Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois — Hambros Bank Limited
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — E. F. Hutton International N.V. — IBJ International Limited — Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki — Kidder, Peabody International Limited — Kleinwort, Benson Limited — Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International — Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited — Lazard Frères et Cie
Lazard Frères & Co. — Lloyds Bank International Limited — Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower International Limited
London & Continental Bankers Limited — McLeod, Young, Weir International Limited — Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Merrill Lynch International & Co. — Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A. — Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — Morgan Stanley International Limited — Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.
Nesbitt, Thomson Limited — The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd. — Nippon European Bank S.A.
Nomura Europe N.V. — Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Nordic Bank Limited — Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Orion Bank Limited — Österreichische Länderbank — Paine Webber Jackson & Curtis Securities Ltd.
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. — PKbanken — Postipankki — Privatbanken Aktieselskab — Rothschild Bank AG
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited — Salomon Brothers International — Scandinavian Bank Limited — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken — Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated — Società Finanziaria Assicurativa (RAS Group)
Société Bancaire Barclays (Suisse) S.A. — Société Générale — Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque
Société Privée de Gestion Financière et Foncière Paris — Société Séquanaise de Banque — Sparbankernas Bank
Strauss, Turnbull & Co. — Sumitomo Finance International — Svenska Handelsbanken — Trade Development Bank, London Branch
Tradition International SA — United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapore — United Overseas Bank S.A., Geneva
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft — M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co. — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Dean Witter Reynolds International — Wood Gundy Limited — Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
26	12¼	AMIC	.20	.8	10	21	u26¼	26½	26½	+ ⅛
40	24	AMPinc	.60	1.7	14	48	34⅝	34⅜	34½	— ⅛
16½	12	Ampco	.60	4.1	7	6	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	10¼	Ampex			12	211	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅛	AmrepCp			15	19	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
20⅞	14⅛	Amstar	1.35	8.6	12	62	15¾	15	15⅝	+ ⅜
8⅛	6⅜	Amst pf	.68	10.		20	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
45	29¼	Amsted	1.72	4.5	8	18	38	37½	38	
31⅜	24¾	AnchrH	1.60	5.8	5	91	27¾	27⅛	27¾	+ ⅜
26	18⅝	AndClay	1	4.2	8	25	24	23¼	24	+1
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.30	4.8	7	59	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
13¼	6¾	Anixter	.32	3.1	7	41	10½	10¼	10¼	
27¼	7⅛	AnsulCo	.53t	2.0	16	26	26¾	26⅜	26⅝	
26½	13½	Apache	.50	2.3	12	160	22⅝	21¾	22	+ ½
22½	8¾	ApldDig			10	100	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	— ¼
49¾	20¾	ApldDig pf	1	3.7		2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅞
11	3⅝	ApplMg			10	41	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅜
26⅝	16⅛	ArcataC	.96	4.3	7	10	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅜
27½	25	Arcat pfAwl		8.0		9	27	26⅞	27	
19½	12⅝	ArchrD	.20b	1.2	10	519	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
11¾	5	ArcticEnt			6	22	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
8⅝	4¾	Aristar			6	58	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
21¼	18¾	ArizPS	1.88	8.8	7	113	21⅛	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅛
114	106	ArlPpf	10.70	10.		z50	107	107	107	—1
18½	9¾	ArkBst	.60b	5.1	5	19	11¾	11½	11¾	
36⅜	28⅞	ArkLGs	2.20	6.6	8	106	33½	32¾	33⅜	
5¼	1⅜	ArlenRlty				82	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
8¼	5⅝	Armada			12	23	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
22⅝	17	Armco	1.36	6.5	5	160	21¼	20¾	21	— ⅛
30½	25⅛	Arm pf	2.10	7.4		6	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅜
21¾	14¾	ArmstCk	1	5.9	8	95	17⅛	16⅞	17	
49	41¾	ArmC pf	3.75	8.7		z90	43½	43	43	—1
32	18⅞	ArmRu	1.20	4.9	4	22	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
25⅞	15⅝	AroCorp	1	5.5	10	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	12	Arvin	1	6.6	5	136	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ⅜
37	22¼	Arvin pf	2	7.9		12	25½	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
20⅜	13⅝	Asarco	.40	2.4		1029	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
35⅜	31	AshlOil	1.60	4.6	6	400	34⅞	34	34⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	15⅝	AsdDG	1.50	9.2	7	59	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
20¼	13	Athlone	1.20	6.0	6	57	20	19⅞	20	+ ¼
23⅞	17⅝	AtCyEl	1.74	8.8	9	43	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅜
58¼	43⅞	AtlRich	2.40	4.2	9	570	57⅝	57	57⅜	— ⅛
195	151½	AtlRc pf	3	1.6		1	193	193	193	—1
51½	41	AtlRc pf	3.75	8.5		z30	44	44	44	+ ½
69½	51¾	AtlRc pf	2.80	4.1		11	68½	68	68½	— ¾
14⅞	9½	AtlasCp				18	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
36⅜	23	AutoDta	.52	1.7	16	584	31	30	31	+ ¾
35	16¾	AvcoCp	1	4.6	3	x174	22	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
70	41	Avco pf	3.20	6.9		x10	46½	46½	46½	— ⅜
87½	49	Avco pf	4.20	7.4		x3	57¼	57	57	+ ⅛
19½	12¼	Avery	.52	3.5	9	5	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ½
23⅝	13¾	Avnet	.70	4.3	6	137	16¼	16⅛	16½	— ¼
63	43⅞	Avon	2.60	4.8	15	296	53⅞	53⅜	53⅞	+ ⅛
		— B—B—B —								
3	1⅛	BT Mtg				55	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
11⅛	5	Bache	.40a	5.1	5	51	8	7⅞	7⅞	
35⅞	25½	Bakrint	.44	1.3	12	269	33¼	32¾	32⅞	— ⅜
24⅝	14	BaldwU	1	4.7	5	99	21⅛	21¼	21½	— ⅜
36⅞	24¼	BldU pf	2.06	6.3		4	33⅛	32½	32½	— ⅞
28⅝	18½	BallCp	1.20	5.2	6	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
71¾	15⅝	BallyMf	.10	.2	24	1186	58½	56⅝	58½	+ ½
27⅞	23⅞	BaltGE	2.28	9.0	7	135	25⅛	25	25¼	+ ¼
26¼	17⅛	BanCal	.72	3.8	5	15	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
16⅞	11¼	Bandag	.50	3.6	8	85	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
31⅜	17⅞	BangPnt	.60	2.7	5	63	22⅝	22	22¼	— ⅜
38	29⅞	BnkNY	2.44a	7.3	5	24	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ¼
29⅞	20⅝	BnkAm	1.10	4.3	8	910	26	25⅝	25½	— ⅜
40	32⅞	BankTr	3	8.6	5	46	35	34⅞	35	
29¼	25⅞	BkTr pf	2.50	9.7		4	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	— ⅛
21⅝	8¼	Banner	.12	1.1	13	29	11¼	11	11¼	— ½
29½	21¼	Barber	1.60	6.3	10	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
18⅞	10¼	BardCR	.32	2.3	11	177	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
28	16½	BarnsGp	1	4.2	7	4	23⅞	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
34	15½	BarryW	.72	2.2	12	30	33	32½	33	
17⅛	15⅝	BarryW wi			10	17	16⅝	16⅝		
65¾	35½	BatesMf	.80	1.4	59	59	59½	58½	58¾	— ¾
54¼	32¼	Bausch	1.72	4.1	9	152	42¼	41⅞	42¼	+ ⅛
49¾	32⅝	BaxtTrv	.40	.9	16	379	43	42⅛	42½	— ½
5⅝	2½	BayColP			8	10	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	18¾	BayStG	1.96	10.	7	4	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
33¾	24⅝	Bearing	.80	3.1	9	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
28¼	22	BeatFd	1.08	4.8	9	404	22⅝	22⅜	22½	
58½	48½	BeatF pf	3.38	7.0		14	49	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	21⅜	Beckm	.28	1.2	16	297	24½	23⅞	24¼	+ ½
41	30⅝	BectnD	.84	2.5	12	163	34⅜	34¼	34¼	— ¼
31½	20	Beech	.92	3.3	9	841	27⅞	26⅞	27⅜	+ ¾
6	2⅞	Beker				7	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
42	27	BelcoP	1.20a	3.2	5	26	37¾	37¼	37¼	— ½
26½	19¼	Belden	1.44	6.4	6	25	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	— ¼
8¼	5⅜	BeldnH	.36b	5.6	7	7	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	
23⅝	14⅜	BellHow	.96	6.1	7	121	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	
9⅛	4⅝	BellInd	.12a	1.7	6	x62	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
55⅝	47⅛	BellCd	4.56	8.6	8	8	53	52⅞	52¾	— ⅛
24⅝	18½	Bemis	1.40	7.0	6	10	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	32⅝	Bendix	2.56	6.5	6	70	39¼	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅜
26⅝	18⅝	BenfCp	1.80	7.5	6	103	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	
52½	43	Benef pf	4.50	10.		z200	44½	44½	44½	—1
28⅞	23½	Benef pf	2.50	10.		z200	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¾
5⅝	2½	BengtB			8	28	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	BerkeyP			8	214	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
34¼	20⅛	BestPd	.16	.6	10	664	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
27½	19⅛	BethStl	1	4.3	6	611	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ¼
40⅞	29	BigThr	.80	2.3	13	142	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	+ ½
17⅞	14½	Binney	.80	4.6	9	25	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	17⅛	BlsFSL	1	5.3	4	51	19¼	19	19	— ⅜
21¼	14⅜	BlackDr	.68	3.6	12	533	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
32	16⅝	BlairJn	1.28	4.7	6	30	27	26½	27	+ ½
17⅛	13¼	BlissL	1	6.3	7	23	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
26	19	BlckHR	1.36	5.4	11	52	25⅛	25	25⅛	
24⅞	18¼	BlueB	1.40	6.6	5	256	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	
9⅝	4½	Bluebrd	.20	2.3	7	20	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
7⅝	4¼	BobbieBr			5	23	5⅜	5½	5⅜	
78⅝	25⅞	Boein	1.20a	1.6	12	1458	77½	75½	77⅛	+ ½
33½	22½	BoiseC	1.25	4.2	6	211	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	25⅛	Borden	1.72	6.7	6	330	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	25⅝	BorgW	2	7.2	5	335	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	2¾	Bormans			5	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	20⅝	BosEd	2.44	10.	8	41	23⅝	23½	23½	
12½	10⅛	BosE pr	1.17	11.		21	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	13⅛	BosE pr	1.46	11.		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	9½	Braniff	.36	2.5	6	257	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	
33½	20⅛	BraunC	.80	3.0	8	49	26⅞	26⅜	26¾	—1⅜
31¼	24	BrigSt	1.80	4.0	10	30	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	28	BristM	1.22	3.3	13	307	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	
46½	35½	BristM pf	2	4.8		5	42	42	42	— ½
18⅝	13¼	BritPet	.43e	2.4	8	151	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	15⅛	BrkwGl	1.08	6.4	5	59	17¼	17	17	— ¼
21½	18⅝	BkyUG	1.92	9.7	6	13	19⅝	19⅝	19½	
27¼	24¾	BkUG pf	2.47	9.5		3	26	26	26	
23⅝	8⅛	BwnShp	.80	4.3	6	4	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	7¼	Brown	.30	3.1	6	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
30	21¼	BwnGp	1.80	7.1	6	15	25½	25⅜	25½	
16	9½	BwnFer	.60	4.4	10	132	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.70	4.7	7	493	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
34⅛	27⅝	Brnsw pf	2.40	8.0		1	30	30	30	
29	17⅜	BrushW	1.40	5.4	6	19	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ¼
21⅝	15¼	BucyEr	.88	4.8	7	109	18⅞	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
36⅝	22	BufFo	1.60a	6.2	5	4	25¾	25⅜	25¾	+ ⅜
9⅝	5	Bulova				529	9⅝	9½	9½	+1½
15	10	Bundy	.88	7.4	6	9	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
21½	17¾	BunkrH	1.86	9.5		3	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
19¾	9½	BunkR	.50	2.9	7	81	17½	16⅞	17	— ½
25½	18	BnkR pf	1.50	7.3		2	20½	20½	20½	
22⅝	16¾	Burlind	1.40	7.9	7	188	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
46¼	35	BurlNo	1.80	4.7	6	124	39⅝	38	38⅝	—1⅜
7⅝	6⅝	BrlNo pf	.55	7.7		27	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
47	36	BrlNo pf	2.85	7.0		12	40⅝	40½	40⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	15⅛	Burndy	.88	4.1	9	14	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
13⅛	2½	BrnsRL	.20	6.4		148	3⅛	3	3⅛	
88	58⅝	Burrgh	1.60	2.2	12	353	73¼	72⅜	73⅛	+ ⅜
28½	12⅞	Butlerin	.80	3.6	7	81	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅛
16½	6⅞	Butles				48	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
		— C—C—C —								
64¾	43⅛	CBS	2.60	4.8	8	453	54¼	53½	53⅝	
11⅛	4⅜	CCI			4	16	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
14	9	CI Rty	.10e	.8	5	129	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
37½	29	CIT	2.40	7.6	8	272	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅛
15½	7	CLC	.24	2.1	14	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
13¾	6⅞	CNA Fn			4	651	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
18½	13⅛	CNA pf	1.10	6.4		14	17⅛	17	17⅛	
12⅝	9⅞	CNAI	1.08a	9.6		26	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
55	42½	CPC	2.70	5.4	9	56	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅜
18¼	14⅛	CP Nat	1.64	10.	8	52	16⅛	14⅞	16⅛	+1
21⅝	14⅝	CTS	.70	3.6	8	165	19½	19¼	19½	— ⅛
38½	21⅝	CabotC	1.20	3.6	7	87	34	33⅞	33¾	+ ⅛
13⅝	4¾	Cadence			4	50	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
36⅝	14	Caesars			31	755	33⅝	32⅛	33⅛	+ ⅜
17¼	13	Collhn	.40b	2.7	13	69	15¼	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
4¾	2⅜	CamerB			5	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
40½	25¼	CmpRL	.80a	2.5	18	139	33⅜	32¼	32¼	
38	31	CamSp	1.76	5.0	10	38	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ¼
28¾	21⅞	CompT	.96	4.0	7	24	24¼	24	24¼	
22½	14⅜	CdPac	1.10e	5.2	6	81	21	20⅞	21	— ⅛
12¼	9	CanalR	.64	5.8	9	3	11⅛	11	11	
47¾	37	CapCits	.20	.5	11	19	41⅞	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
26½	17⅝	CapHold	.92	4.4	8	517	21	20½	20¾	— ½
4⅝	2¼	CarlingO	.02e	.5	10	12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
29¼	19¼	Carlisle	1.28	4.4	6	60	u29⅝	27⅞	29⅝	+1⅛
64	52	CaroCO	5	9.4		z10	53¼	53¼	53¼	— ½
12	5⅞	CaroFrg	.40	6.2	5	5	6⅝	6½	6½	
23⅞	19⅞	CarPw	1.96	8.8	7	126	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	26¼	CarP pf	2.67	9.6		4	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
31	20½	CarTec	1.60	5.6	7	36	28⅞	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅜
28⅛	14⅝	CarrCp	1	4.0	7	1357	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ¼
50⅝	26⅞	Carr pf	1.86	4.1		1	45½	45½	45½	— ¾
24	16¾	CarsPlr	1	5.7	5	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	13⅞	CartHaw	1	6.6	6	68	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
10	6⅜	CartWal	.40	5.2	9	40	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅜	CascNG	.50r	6.7	22	18	7⅝	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
23½	16¼	CastlCk	.80b	4.7	8	43	17	16⅞	17	
65	45⅝	CatrpT	2.10	3.5	10	764	60⅝	59¾	60⅛	— ½
15¼	10⅝	CecoCp	.60	5.1	23	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
47⅛	35⅝	Celanse	3	7.0	7	157	43	42	43	+1
51	44¼	Celan pf	4.50	9.9		7	45½	45⅛	45½	
8⅛	3	Cenco			12	323	4½	4¼	4⅜	
27	11⅞	Centex	.20	1.0	10	466	20⅞	20	20⅞	+ ⅜
17⅝	14⅛	CenSoW	1.34	8.4	7	429	16	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
22	19⅝	CenHud	1.96	9.9	6	13	20	19⅞	19⅞	
17⅝	15¼	CenILt	1.60	9.9	9	22	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅜
52	44⅝	CnILt pf	4.50	10.		z20	45	45	45	— ¼
30½	26½	CnILt pf	2.87	10.		z200	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ¾
28¼	25	CnILt pf	2.62	10.		z400	26	26	26	+ ⅜
14⅞	12¼	CenIIPS	1.28	9.8	9	41	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	18	CenLaE	1.52	7.2	7	43	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
16⅛	14⅝	CeMPw	1.52	9.7	7	21	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	
16¼	11⅝	CenSoya	.76	5.9	7	43	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
26½	22¼	ConTel	1.84	7.4	8	46	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	— ⅛
37⅝	16⅝	CentrDat	1	3.1	15	262	31⅝	30¼	31¼	
8½	6⅞	CentrTel	.54	7.0	7	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	15⅞	Crt-teed	.80	4.6	5	138	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	— ¼
20⅛	17¼	CessAir	.80	3.9	9	246	20⅞	20⅛	20½	
26¼	16¾	Chmpin	1.24	6.0	5	134	21	20⅝	20¾	— ⅛
12⅞	9	ChamSp	.72	7.1	7	172	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
8	3⅞	ChartCo	.28	5.2	5	82	5½	5¼	5⅜	
1⅝	1	ChartCo wt				19	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
35½	27⅛	ChrtNY	2.24	7.0	5	43	32½	31¾	32	— ¼
9⅝	7⅝	ChasFd	.72e	8.1		77	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
37¼	27⅝	ChasM	2.20	7.0	6	140	31⅞	31½	31⅝	— ¼
2	½	ChaseMAT				30	¾	¾	¾	
14¾	6½	Chelsea	.50	5.1		38	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
45¾	36	ChmNY	3.16	7.7	6	264	41¼	40½	40⅝	
24¼	20⅛	ChNY pf	1.87	8.8		11	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ¼
51⅜	25⅛	ChesVa	1.50	4.3	11	25	34⅝	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
27⅛	20¼	ChesePn	1.08	4.8	11	317	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
36¼	24⅝	Chessie	2.32	8.0	8	103	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
59	42	ChiBrI	2a	4.0	9	1	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	3⅞	ChiMlw			20	49	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅜
33⅞	6¾	ChiMlw pf				3	30	29½	30	
34⅞	21¼	ChiPneT	2	7.9	8	14	25⅝	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	ChkFull			5	23	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	6⅝	ChrisCft			7	18	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
9	4¾	Chrisin	.40e	6.8	5	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
24¾	14⅝	Chroma	1.10	5.3	6	297	21⅛	20¼	20⅞	+ ½
94¼	62½	Chroma pf	5	6.2		5	80½	77¼	80¼	+1½
13⅝	8⅛	Chrysler	.40	3.6		566	11¼	11	11⅛	
5¼	3	Chrys wt				112	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
23⅝	19⅛	Chrys pf	2.75	12.		49	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ¼
31	24⅝	ChurCh	.44	1.6	14	x164	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ⅜
31¼	26½	CinBell	2.32	8.0	5	12	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅜
23⅞	19⅝	CinGE	1.96	9.9	8	86	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
47½	40½	CinG pf	4	9.8		z30	41	41	41	
108⅝	94	CinG pf	9.30	9.7		z10	95½	95½	95½	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
37¼	18¼	CinMil	1.10	3.4	8	31	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
29½	18⅛	Citicrp	1.16	4.8	6	1046	24⅜	24	24¼	— ½
58¾	45⅛	CitiesSv	3.20	5.9	7	94	54⅝	54½	54⅝	— ⅜
1½	1	CitzSouRt				21	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
18¼	11⅝	CityInv	1	6.9	4	226	14⅜	14¼	14½	— ⅛
2¾	9-32	CityInv wt				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
29¾	21	CityIn pf	2	8.6		117	23½	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
40½	30⅛	ClarkE	2	5.5	7	49	36½	36	36½	+ ¼
17½	11⅛	ClarkOil	.60	3.5	11	105	17	16⅞	17	
31⅜	25⅝	ClvClf	1.20a	4.3	10	24	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
22¼	16⅝	ClevEl	1.92	11.	8	160	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
87½	71	ClvEl pf	7.40	10.		z150	72	72	72	
13¼	7	Clevepk	.40	6.6	10	71	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Clorox	.68	6.3	7	125	11	10⅞	10⅞	
14⅞	9¼	CluettPe	.60	5.1	6	53	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	7¾	Coachm	.60	6.2	4	28	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
20½	12⅞	CstStGs	.30	1.7	7	219	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
23¼	17¾	CstSG pf	1.83	9.6		17	19½	18½	19	— ⅜
9¼	5½	CocaBtl	.40	6.0	9	90	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
47¼	35⅛	CocaCl	1.74	3.9	15	447	44⅞	44⅛	44½	— ⅜
42	20⅞	CldwBk	1.40	3.9	7	34	36½	35⅞	36⅛	+ ¾
16¼	10⅛	ColeNt	.64	5.4	8	107	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	2⅞	Coleco				27	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
23¼	16¼	ColgPal	1.08	5.6	9	706	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ¼
13¼	8¼	CollAik	.72	7.5	5	42	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
19⅜	9⅜	CollinF	.28	2.1	7	129	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
38	23⅛	ColPen	1.20	4.5	6	73	26⅞	26½	26½	— ¼
42⅝	30½	ColtInd	2.10	5.6	6	18	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	
33	23⅝	Colt pf	1.60	5.5		1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
29½	25⅛	ColGas	2.44	9.4	6	89	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅜
27½	13⅝	ColuPct	.40a	1.8	3	59	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
27⅛	20½	ColSOh	2.32	10.	12	258	23⅞	23	23⅛	— ⅛
27½	22⅜	CSO pf	2.42	11.		5	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
35¼	27⅛	CombCm	.20	.6	11	16	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
44⅞	31	CmbEn	2	5.4	8	111	37⅞	36½	37	— ⅞
17¾	9⅝	CmbEq	.14b	1.1	10	108	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
28⅞	24⅝	CmwE	2.60	9.9	8	178	26⅝	26	26⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	18⅞	CwE pf	1.90	9.9		10	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
23⅛	20¼	CwE pf	2	9.8		2	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
27⅜	25⅛	CwE pf	2.37	9.1		16	26	26	26	
32	26⅝	CwE pf	2.87	10.		3	27⅜	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
49⅝	31⅝	Comsat	2	4.8	12	49	41⅜	41⅛	41½	— ⅜
22⅝	12⅞	ComPsyc	.50	2.9	13	21	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
21¼	18⅝	ComPS	1.88	9.6	6	12	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
46	28⅝	Compgr	.20	.5	140000	113	42¼	40⅞	42	+ ⅜
17	8½	CompSci			11	507	13⅜	12⅝	13	+ ¼
28	17¾	ConAgr	1.74	6.4	6	15	27	27	27	— ¼
33⅝	21¼	ConeMl	1.60	6.0	4	56	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
26¼	16¼	Congolm	.80	3.7	7	21	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	17	ConnM	1.80	9.7	15	x15	18½	18	18½	+ ⅜
18⅝	15⅝	CnnNG	1.60	9.9	8	3	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
25⅞	12¾	Conrac	.80b	5.7	8	75	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
25	21¾	ConEd	2.20	9.1	6	1276	24¼	24	24⅛	
80⅝	71	ConE pf	6	7.7		5	77⅝	77	77½	— ⅛
53½	46⅝	ConE pf	5	10.		1	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ¼
27	21	ConFds	1.60	7.1	7	77	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
68	55	ConF pf	4.50	7.8		6	57½	57⅛	57½	
34	19¾	CnsFrt	1.10	4.6	4	45	24	23	24	+ ⅞
41⅞	33⅝	CnsNG	3	8.1	8	74	37⅝	37	37⅛	— ⅛
116⅛	108¼	CnG pf	10.96	10.		z50	110	110	110	+1½
25¼	20⅛	ConsPw	2.24	10.	8	88	22⅝	22⅜	22½	
49⅝	42¼	CnPw pf	4.50	10.		z100	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	
84¼	69½	CnPw pf	7.45	10.		z200	72	72	72	
88	75	CnPw pf	7.72	9.7		z110	79½	79½	79½	+1½
86⅝	75½	CnPw pf	7.68	10.		z120	75¾	d74⅞	75¾	
26⅞	23	CnPw pr	2.50	11.		3	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
24⅝	19½	CnPw pr	2.23	10.		4	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
26½	21¾	CnPw pf	2.43	10.		4	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ¼
16⅝	8½	ContAir	.30e	3.1	4	79	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	3⅝	ContCop				32	5¼	5	5¼	
12¾	10	CntC pf	1.25	12.		z40	10½	10½	10½	
28⅞	22⅝	CntlCorp	2	8.2	5	544	24⅝	24¼	24½	— ⅛
33⅛	26	CntlGrp	2.20	8.0	7	252	28½	27½	27½	—1
32⅞	23½	ContIll	1.44	5.3	6	120	27½	27	27¼	+ ⅛
17	13½	ContIIP	1.30e	8.4	30	21	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
6	2¼	ContIIRt				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
32⅛	24½	ContOil	1.50	5.1	8	374	29⅛	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅛
16⅞	14⅛	ContTel	1.24	8.0	8	648	15½	15⅜	15½	
44½	22⅞	CtlData	.40	1.1	8	781	37⅛	35⅞	37	+ ½
30⅝	20	Conwd	1.50	5.0	9	16	30	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
7¼	2¾	CookUn	.39t	7.6	6	179	5⅛	5	5⅛	
60	40⅞	Coopln	1.84	3.8	8	237	48⅛	48	48	—1¼
29	14⅝	CoopLab	.40	1.8	10	78	22⅝	22	22¼	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅛	CoopTR	.80	7.2	4	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
18¾	13¼	CopT pf	1.25	8.5		1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
25	17¾	Copeind	.84	4.3	7	24	19½	19¼	19½	
22½	16¼	Coppwd	1.28	7.1	8	5	18⅛	17⅞	18	
6¾	3½	Cordura	.44	9.3	12	40	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
19½	13⅞	Corein	.78	4.1	7	12	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
65	44⅝	CornG	1.88	3.3	10	67	57⅝	57	57¼	— ⅛
32⅝	18¼	CorrBlk	1.24	5.2	9	42	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
5½	1⅛	Cousins				41	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
25½	16½	Cowles	.90	4.3	17	102	21⅛	21	21	— ½
59⅞	32	CoxBdct	.72	1.3	12	18	56½	56½	56½	+ ⅜
14⅝	9	Craig	.50	4.5	4	12	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
37	23	Crane	1.40b	5.8	8	64	28⅜	27¾	28	— ⅛
12⅝	6¼	CredtF	.40	5.3	6	73	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
30¼	23⅝	CrockN	1.80	6.5	5	81	28	27⅝	27⅝	
46½	37	CrckN pf	3	7.2		8	41½	41½	41½	— ½
27¼	22⅛	CrckN pf	2.18	9.0		x58	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ½
19	12⅞	CrompK	.96	6.0	7	20	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
28⅛	19¾	CrouHi	1.25	5.2	9	24	24½	24	24¼	
98	73	CroH pf	3.35	3.9		1	85	85	85	+6½
35⅝	22⅝	CrwnCk			8	25	32⅛	32	32	— ½
38	29	CrwZel	1.90	5.8	9	192	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅜
37¼	27½	CrumF	2.08	5.7	4	69	36⅝	36¼	36¼	— ½
21	11⅜	Culbro	1.40	11.	16	23	13½	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
42⅞	29⅝	CumEn	1.80	5.0	5	49	36¼	36	36	
11¾	8	CunnDrg	.32	3.4	8	20	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
12⅝	10	CurrInc	1.10	10.	5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	11⅞	CurtW	.80	5.2	9	42	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
33⅛	22	Cyclp	1.32a	4.5	4	40	29⅞	28⅞	29	— ⅜
23¾	14½	Cyprus	.80b	3.4	9	192	23½	22¾	23⅛	— ¼
		— D—D—D —								
14¼	7⅝	DPF			4	137	10⅞	10½	10⅝	
8¾	4½	Damon	.20	3.6	183	124	5⅝	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
14⅝	9½	DanRiv	.88	7.0	7	19	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	19⅛	DanaCp	1.40	4.8	7	90	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
22¼	15	Daniel	.22b	1.3	9	9	17	17	17	— ⅛
49½	34⅝	DartInd	1.60	4.0	8	334	40½	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
49½	34½	Dart pf	2	4.9		4	40¾	40¼	40½	— ⅛
71⅜	42	DataGen			15	313	65¼	63⅞	65¼	+ ⅜
49⅞	18½	DataTer	.20e	.5	16	84	41¼	40⅝	41¼	+ ½
76¼	34⅝	Datapnt			16	59	72¼	71	72¼	+ ¼
18	13⅝	Dayco	.50b	3.5	4	35	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
84	66	Dayc pf	4.25	6.4		z60	66	66	66	
44¼	33¼	DaytHd	1.60	4.1	4	91	38⅞	38½	38¾	+ ¼
18¾	14⅝	DaytPL	1.66	10.	10	73	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
38⅛	22½	Deere	1.50	4.1	8	424	36⅜	36	36¼	+ ⅛
46½	22¾	DelMon	1.70	3.7	10	449	46	45⅛	45¾	+ ¾
14½	12⅝	DelmP	1.38	10.	7	177	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
58	36⅝	DeltaAir	1	2.3	6	280	44⅞	43¾	44	— ¾
15¼	5¼	Deltona			80	127	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
36½	23⅝	DenMf	1.52	4.8	7	31	31½	31¼	31½	— ⅛
35	21⅞	Dennys	.80	3.4	8	151	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
25½	13⅝	Dentsply	.80	5.0	19	24	16	15⅝	15⅝	
18	11	DeSoto	1	8.3	6	26	12⅛	12	12	
16⅞	13⅝	DetEd	1.52	10.	9	159	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
74	59⅝	DetE pf	5.50	8.5		1	65	65	65	+ ½
100	81	DetE pf	9.32	11.		z20	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+ ⅜
86¼	69	DetE pf	7.68	11.		z40	72	72	72	—1
83⅝	67¼	DetE pf	7.45	11.		z110	69⅝	69	69⅝	—1⅜
28½	25	DetE pf	2.75	11.		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
28¼	25	DE pfB	2.75	11.		8	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
24⅛	20	DetE pr	2.28	10.		5	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
22½	16	Dexter	.80	3.7	9	28	21¼	21½	21½	— ¼
14¼	7½	DiGior	.48	3.5	9	315	13⅝	13⅛	13¾	+ ⅛
22½	12⅝	DiGior pf	.88	3.8		z500	u23	23	23	+1
25	14⅛	DialCp	1.20	5.9	7	29	20⅞	20⅜	20½	— ⅛
40⅝	30	Dialnt	2.20	5.8	9	61	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
18½	14½	Dialnt pf	1.20	7.1		18	17	17	17	
29⅞	19	DiamS	1.48	7.5	6	554	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼
15⅛	6⅝	DickAB	.20a	1.3	14	28	15⅛	15	15	
27	11⅞	Dictaph	.84	3.2	10	52	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
24⅝	11½	Diebold	.60	2.8	14	29	21¼	21⅛	21½	
58¼	38½	DigitalEq			16	756	56⅝	55⅝	56⅛	— ¼
11½	7	Dillingm	.52	6.3		26	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
34¾	27½	Dillon	1.32b	4.4	10	8	30	29⅞	30	— ⅛
47⅛	31½	Disney	.48	1.1	14	347	43½	43	43½	+ ⅜
3⅛	1	Divrsfdln				35	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
6½	2⅞	DivrsMtg				140	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	13⅞	DrPeppr	.64	4.3	13	223	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
95	62⅝	DomeM	.80a	1.0	10	60	80½	77¼	79½	+1
6½	2½	DonLJ	.14	3.6	13	48	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
33⅜	21	Donnly	.88	3.0	10	300	29¾	29⅛	29⅝	+ ¾
26¾	15¼	DorOliv	.60	3.1	8	8	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ½
22½	11	Dorsey	.60	4.5	5	12	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ¼
51¼	38	Dover	1.40	3.3	9	54	42½	41¼	42½	+ ¾
30⅝	22	DowCh	1.40	5.0	9	1344	28⅛	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
39	29½	DowJn	1.44	4.4	12	4	32½	32½	32½	
35⅛	25¼	Dravo	1.16	4.1	8	11	28½	28	28	
47¾	35	Dressr	1	2.7	7	1008	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝	+ ¼
17	14½	DrexB	1.48	9.5		5	15⅜	15½	15½	+ ⅛
17¾	10	Dreyfs	.75e	5.4	7	28	14	14	14	
144	97⅞	duPont	5a	3.7	8	899	136	133¼	135⅞	+1⅜
49⅛	44	duPnt pf	3.50	7.8		1	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ½
21⅞	18½	DukeP	1.80	9.1	8	372	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
102	88½	Duke pf	8.70	9.6		z10	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
97	85	Duke pf	8.20	9.6		z10	85	85	85	—1⅛
92⅞	80½	Duke pf	7.80	9.3		z440	83½	81½	83½	+2
30¼	26⅝	Duke pf	2.69	9.7		12	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	
97½	87	Duke pf	8.28	9.4		z50	88	88	88	—1
38⅝	26½	DunBr	1.40	4.1	14	53	34¾	34⅜	34½	
19½	14½	DuqLt	1.72	11.	16	87	16¼	16	16⅛	
27	20½	Duq pfA	2.10	9.5		z500	22	21¾	22	+1½
24½	19	Duq pf	2	9.8		z310	20½	19½	20½	+1
24½	21	Duq pr	2.10	9.9		5	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
29⅛	25	Duq pr	2.75	10.		z670	26½	26⅛	26½	
12⅛	6	DutchB	.16	2.2		1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
7½	4⅝	DynAm	.10	1.8	5	18	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
		— E—E—E —								
33	16½	EG&G	.60	2.1	13	56	29⅞	28½	29	— ¼
3⅝	2⅛	EMI	.18e	6.5	18	20	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
35⅝	19½	E Sys	1.20	5.3	6	17	23¼	22⅝	22¾	— ½
25½	16	EagleP	.80	3.8	8	43	21⅜	21	21	
30¼	17⅛	Easco	1.20	6.0	6	68	20	19⅞	19⅞	
15⅝	6½	EastAir			3	455	10¼	9⅞	10	
25¼	22⅞	EsAir pf	2.69	11.		8	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
19	13	EastGF	.80	4.6	29	340	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
17	14¼	EastUtl	1.60	10.	6	30	15½	15¼	15⅛	+ ⅛
68⅛	41⅛	EsKod	2a	3.2	13	1407	62⅝	61⅞	62⅝	+1¼
41½	33	Eaton	2.25	6.0	5	68	37⅞	37	37¼	+ ½
18⅞	14⅜	Echlin	.44	2.5	13	68	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ¼
33¼	23¼	EckrdJk	.80	2.5	12	151	26	25⅞	26	
34⅛	21¾	EdisBr	1.10	3.6	9	8	30½	30¼	30½	— ⅛
26⅛	14	Edwrd	.60	3.6	4	10	16⅞	16½	16¾	
18¼	13⅛	ElPaso	1.32	8.3	7	613	16	15⅞	15⅞	
25⅞	21	EPG dpf	2.35	10.		16	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ¼
12⅛	2⅛	ElecAssc			9	57	7½	7⅛	7¼	
24⅝	14⅛	EDS	.84	4.2	12	31	20⅛	19⅝	20	— ¼
8½	3¾	ElMeMg			4	119	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	EMM pf				3	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
28⅛	17½	Elgin	1.60	7.4	8	15	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	
6⅞	3¾	Elixir			5	38	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
35¼	24⅝	Eltra	1.34	4.6	7	20	29⅛	29	29	+ ⅛
39¼	29⅜	EmrsEl	1.44	3.9	13	172	37⅛	36½	36⅞	+ ⅜
28¼	18½	EmryA	.92	4.7	15	x118	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
45	27¾	Emhart	2.20	6.0	6	58	37⅛	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅜
15¾	13⅛	EmpDs	1.40	10.	8	4	13⅝	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
6¼	5	EmpD pf	.50	10.		z40	5	5	5	— ⅛
17¼	12⅝	EmpGas	.40	2.6	7	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
31¼	20¾	EngMC	1.40	4.6	8	69	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
16⅞	8½	EnnisB	.60	4.4	5	20	14	13½	13¾	— ⅛
24½	16¾	Ensrch	1.36	7.2	7	214	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
18	14⅝	Entex	.80	4.9	7	120	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
29⅜	16	Envrtec	1	5.6	9	36	18⅛	18	18	— ½
23¾	20⅞	Equifx	2.20	10.	8	13	21⅜	21½	21⅜	+ ⅛
13	10⅝	Equimk	.96	8.5	5	6	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
36¼	32⅛	EqutGs	3.04	9.2	6	2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
25	23	Equt pf	2	8.6		z200	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
25¼	16⅛	EqtLf	2	11.	9	27	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	23⅜	Esmrk	1.84	7.5	6	69	24½	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
14¼	8⅛	Esquire	.50	3.9	6	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
17⅝	10	EssexCh	.70	5.4	6	28	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅜
19⅞	7⅛	Estrlin	.60	4.0	7	52	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ¼
24⅝	18½	Ethyl	1.20	5.1	6	184	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	
25⅜	14⅝	EvanP	1.20a	6.1	6	249	19⅞	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅛
15½	13⅛	Evan pf	1.40	10.		14	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
35	21	ExCelO	1.60	5.4	8	2	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	
19⅝	15⅛	Exclsr	1.73e	9.6		22	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
53⅝	43	Exxon	3.40	6.9	9	1394	49⅝	48⅞	49¼	+ ⅛

LONE STAR IS NUMBER ONE!

Last year, we produced more cement, more ready-mixed concrete, and more sand and gravel than any other company in America. We also distributed and retailed more building materials than ever in our history. This year? Things are looking even better.

Write for our Annual Report.

LONE STAR INDUSTRIES

One Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, Conn. 06830

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— F—F—F —								
28⅞	20½	FMC	1.40	5.5	7	37	25⅝	25⅛	25½	— ¼
13⅛	7¾	Fabrge	.40	4.3	7	40	9½	9¼	9⅜	
8¾	5¼	FabriCtr	.24	3.4	6	7	7⅛	7	7	
7½	3⅞	FacetEnt			19	42	4¾	4½	4⅝	
41¼	23½	FairCm	.80	2.6	7	75	31½	30⅝	31¼	+ ¼
35½	15⅝	FairInd	.90	3.3	7	189	27¾	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	8⅛	FairmtF	.76	8.6	9	6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
37½	25¼	FalconS	.80	2.6	18	126	30½	30⅛	30½	
19½	8⅝	FrWstFn			4	30	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	FarahMf				12	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
7½	3⅞	Fedders			75	84	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
41⅜	26⅞	FedCo	2	5.1	5	21	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅜
29¾	25¼	FedExpr			11	37	27¼	26⅞	27	— ½
35⅝	22	FdMog	1.80	6.2	6	25	29⅞	29⅛	29¼	— ⅜
19⅛	13⅛	FedNM	1.28	7.6	4	392	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅜
27½	12½	FedPB	.90	3.9	8	18	23¼	22⅞	23	
16⅛	11⅛	FdSignl	1	6.5	7	14	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
41⅛	31	FedDSt	1.70	5.5	8	182	31½	31	31⅛	— ¼
35	18¼	Ferro	1.08	4.0	8	291	27⅞	26¾	26⅞	— ½
12⅛	6⅞	FidFin	.40	4.4	3	18	9	9	9	
35½	29½	FidUni	2.60	7.9	6	3	33¼	33	33	
31¾	22⅛	Fidcst	1.40a	5.2	5	10	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
18⅝	8⅛	Filmwy	.20b	1.4	8	193	14¾	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	10	FinCpA	.50	3.7	7	20	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
18⅝	11⅛	FinSBar	.60	4.1	4	22	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
38½	21¼	FinlFed	1.20	4.3	4	23	28⅛	28	28	
15⅝	11⅛	Firestn	1.10	8.4		789	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼
20⅛	13⅞	FtChrt	.80	5.1	4	863	16	15¼	15⅝	
25⅝	16¾	FstChic	1.10	6.1	6	681	18⅝	17¾	18	— ½
39¾	29⅝	FtBnTx	1.32	3.9	7	132	34½	34¼	34¼	— ⅜
38⅝	32½	FtInBn	1.30	4.0	8	27	33	32¾	32⅞	— ⅛
16½	8	FstMiss	.40	3.2	309	233	12⅝	11¾	12⅝	+ ⅜
32¾	24¾	FstNBo	2	7.4	5	154	27⅜	26⅞	27	— ½
25½	21	FINStBn	2	8.8	6	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	12⅝	FstPa	1.32	9.9	6	923	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	— ¼
3⅝	1⅞	FstPa wt				19	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1¼	FtPaMtg				2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
13	10½	FlUnRl	1.08	9.8	10	9	11	10¾	11	
7	6⅛	FtVaBk	.50	8.2	6	12	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
29¾	22⅞	FlWisc	1.76	7.0	6	28	25½	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
36	23⅝	FischM	1.40	5.5	7	12	25½	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	FishFds	.60	6.2	6	29	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
20	13⅛	FishrScl	.44	3.0	6	32	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
16¼	10	FleetEnt	.52	4.3	6	107	12⅛	11¾	12	— ⅛
23½	15½	Fleming	.90	5.5	7	366	16¾	16	16¼	— ¼
25¼	13	FlexiV	.80	5.1	4	129	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	18¼	Flintkt	1.40b	4.4	6	35	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
53⅝	38¼	FloECst			13	12	46⅝	46	46	— ½
30¼	21½	FlaGas	1.44	5.9	6	71	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅜
29⅜	23⅝	FlaPL	2.08	7.8	6	529	26¾	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	28⅝	FlaPow	2.76	8.8	7	70	31½	31¼	31½	
31⅝	20¼	FlaStl	1.60	5.6	5	57	28½	27⅞	28½	+ ⅞
43½	29⅝	Fluor	1.40	4.0	8	226	35¼	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	15¾	FooteC	1.40	7.5	6	36	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
51⅞	39	FordM	3.60	8.5	3	929	42½	42	42⅛	— ⅛
23½	16⅞	ForMK	1.24	6.7	5	161	19⅛	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅜
37⅛	27⅝	FMK pf	1.80	5.8		2	31	31	31	
14⅞	12⅛	FtDear	1.24	9.5		48	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
42⅝	27¼	FrtHow	1.08	2.7	11	23	40¼	40⅛	40¼	— ⅛
40¼	25⅛	FosWh	1a	3.0	7	293	34⅛	33⅛	33⅞	— ⅛
19¼	9⅝	Fotomat	.50	3.8	12	122	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅜
44¾	24⅛	FourPha			14	174	35¼	34½	34½	— ⅜
14½	6¾	FoxStaP	.60	5.3	7	44	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ¼
40⅛	28⅝	Foxbro	1.10	3.4	8	22	32⅝	32	32	— ⅛
11¾	5⅛	FrankM	.30	5.0	8	28	6	5⅞	6	
35⅝	18⅛	FrpMin	1.60	4.3	20	559	u37¼	35½	37⅛	+1⅛
20	9	Frigtrn	.22	1.3	12	91	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
34½	24⅝	Fruehf	2.20	8.1	4	178	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅜
14	7½	Fuqua	.44	4.2	5	171	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
15½	12¼	Fuqa pf	1.25	9.4		3	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
		— G—G—G —								
15⅝	9⅛	GAF	.68	5.7		172	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅛	GAF pf	1.20	7.5		12	16½	16	16	— ½
32	22¼	GATX	1.80	7.3	19	24	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
40	30	GAT pf	2.50	7.7		1	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
22½	7½	GCA	.15	.9	12	81	18⅛	17½	17⅝	— ½
14	6¼	GDV			4	59	8⅛	7⅞	8	
7⅝	4⅜	GF Eqp				7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
4	1⅜	GMR Pr			11	23	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
38⅛	23⅜	GamSk	1.40	5.3	7	63	27	26¼	26½	— ⅜
50⅜	34¼	Gannett	1.40	3.3	14	401	42¼	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅜
17½	6¼	GapStr	.30	3.0	5	23	10⅛	9⅞	10	
25⅛	15½	GardDn	1	3.6	13	7003	u29	27⅝	28⅛	+5½
29⅝	16¼	Garfink	1.14	5.9	7	31	20	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅜
15⅜	12⅝	GasSvc	1.28	8.8	7	27	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
9⅛	6	Gatewy	.60	8.6	3	12	7	6⅞	7	
40	23⅛	GearhtO	.28	.8	19	82	37	36	37	— ⅛
34⅞	19	Gelco	1	3.5	10	51	28¼	28	28¼	
24⅜	17½	GemCa				2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
16¾	13½	GemIn	1.20a	8.1		5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
11¾	8⅞	GAInv	1.22e	12.		24	10	10	10	
44⅜	28¼	GnAmO	.60b	1.4	24	77	42¼	41⅜	42	— ⅛
18	11⅛	GnBcsh	.80	5.4	5	11	14¾	14¾	14¾	
20¾	11⅛	GnCable	1.10	6.7	9	67	16⅝	16	16½	
24⅝	20	GnCbl pr	1.94	8.5		39	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ½
9½	8⅛	GnCare			9	13	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
45¾	27⅝	GCinma	1.12	2.7	9	271	41¼	40	41¼	+1½
93½	37	GenDyn	.75e	.9		231	86½	85½	86¼	
34⅝	34⅝	GenDyn wi				1	34½	d34½	34½	— ⅛
57⅝	43⅛	GenEl	2.60	5.3	9	1171	49¾	48⅞	49¼	— ⅜
35¼	26½	GnFds	1.80	5.2	9	187	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ⅛
29¼	21⅛	GnGth	1.52e	5.6	18	4	27	27	27	
12	8⅛	GnHost	.60	5.3	63	22	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
41⅛	19⅝	GnInst	.60	1.8	9	88	33⅛	32⅝	32⅞	— ⅛
40¾	31	GnInstr pf	3	8.0		8	37½	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
21½	11⅛	GenMed	.44	3.2	13	85	14	13½	13⅞	
34⅛	26⅝	GnMills	1.16	4.1	10	365	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	— ⅛
66⅞	55¾	GMot	6e	10.	5	1379	58¼	57⅝	58	+ ⅛
69½	59	GMot pf	5	8.3		2	60	60	60	— ¼
16⅜	9¾	GnPort	.60	4.5	6	106	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
20⅝	16⅝	GPU	1.80	10.	8	303	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
10¼	5	GnRefr				182	10¼	9¼	9½	— ⅛
33⅝	23½	GnSignl	1	3.7	10	48	27¼	26⅞	27¼	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	GnSteel	.25r	3.1	7	57	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
32½	27⅞	GTE	2.48	8.4	7	330	29⅞	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅛
33½	28⅝	GTE pf	2.50	8.4		8	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅜
28½	24½	GTE pf	2.48	9.5		47	26	25½	26	+ ⅜
15½	13¼	GTFl pf	1.30	9.8		v100	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
31⅜	22½	GTire	1.50	5.7	5	71	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3¾	Genesco				124	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
33⅛	22⅝	Genstr	2		6	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
41¼	31	GenuPt	1.10	2.9	14	12	37¾	37½	37½	— ½
32½	23½	GaPac	1.10	4.3	9	495	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
		GaPac pf wi				434	34⅝	34⅛	34¼	
27¼	24	GaPw pf	2.52	10.		3	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
29¼	25¼	GaPw pf	2.75	10.		4	26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
87⅞	75⅛	GaPw pf	7.80	10.		z10	76	76	76	—1
31⅞	20	Geosrc	.68e	2.3	9	47	29⅞	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
34¾	26	GerbPd	1.50	5.5	8	40	27½	27⅜	27½	— ⅛
44⅞	33	Getty	1.20	3.2	10	179	37¾	37⅛	37⅝	— ¼
18½	18	Getty pf	1.20	6.5		65	18½	18½	18½	
10⅛	6¾	GiantPC	.60	7.7	26	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	10¼	GibrFn	.60	4.3	6	954	14½	13¾	14	— ⅛
15⅞	12¾	GldLew	.70	4.7	5	55	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
14	13½	GlfHill	.80	5.9	5	26	14	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
33	24	Gillette	1.60	6.2	9	398	25⅞	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	6¼	Ginosinc			7	37	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
23⅝	12	GleasW	.60	3.5	7	24	17¼	17	17¼	— ⅛
20	9	GlobMar			14	134	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	— ¼
12⅞	10⅛	GldWFn	.50	4.2	5	48	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
23⅜	16⅛	Goodrch	1.32	7.3	5	49	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
18½	15⅝	Goodyr	1.30	7.1	7	776	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
22½	15¼	GordJw	.60	3.1	7	8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
34¼	23¾	Gould	1.60	5.5	7	474	29¼	29	29	— ½
32⅞	23⅝	Grace	1.90	7.3	6	235	26⅛	26	26	— ¼
38	26½	Grainger	.76	2.3	12	17	33⅝	33⅛	33¼	+ ⅛
17¼	10⅞	GranIVl	1	8.5	10	29	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅛	GrayDr	.80	5.8	5	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
9¼	5	GtAtPc			51	434	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
38	24⅝	GtLkD	1a	2.8	5	14	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	
34¼	21⅜	GNIrn	2.25e	9.7	17	6	23½	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
37½	23⅝	GtNoNk	1.40	4.1	8	51	34	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅜
34⅝	18¼	GtWFin	1.26	4.3	5	85	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
35¼	16⅛	GGiant	1.08	3.7	13	27	29	28½	29	+ ⅛
14⅞	11	Greyh	1.04	8.4	9	246	12⅜	12	12⅜	
1⅛	5-16	Greyhnd wt				172	¾	11-16	11-16	
11⅞	7¼	GrowC	.44b	4.8	6	20	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅞	GthRty				6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
24⅝	14⅜	Grumm	1.20	7.1	6	306	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ½
20⅞	13½	Guardin	.36	2.3	7	6	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
16¼	11	GlfWstn	.70	5.0	4	651	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
78	55¾	GlfW pf	3.87	5.7		2	69¼	67½	67½	—1⅜
36⅛	28⅛	GlfW pf	2.50	7.5		7	33½	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
26⅝	22¼	GulfOil	1.90	8.0	7	523	24	23⅝	23⅞	
14	8⅛	GulfRes	.25	2.4	11	89	10½	10¼	10¼	
19½	14	GulfR pf	1.30	8.1		1	16	16	16	+ ¼
19⅝	15¼	GulfR pf	1.60	9.7		6	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅜
14⅛	11⅛	GlfStUt	1.24	10.	7	224	12⅛	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
16⅜	12⅝	GulfUtd	.88	5.9	7	76	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	6	Gulton	.30	2.9	8	46	10½	10	10⅛	— ⅛
		— H—H—H —								
4⅝	2⅝	HMW			30	42	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
38⅛	32¾	HackW	3.60	9.4	8	1	u38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅜
31	19½	HallFB	1.10	4.2	11	17	26⅛	25⅞	26	+ ¼
27⅛	19	HallPrt	.80a	3.0	11	6	26¼	26¼	26¼	
78⅝	54½	Hallibt	1.80	2.9	9	651	61⅞	61	61⅛	— ⅛
26⅞	16¼	HamrP	1.40	5.9	8	35	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
17⅛	14	HanJS	1.51e	10.		4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
22⅝	17¾	HanJI	1.84a	9.7		15	19	18¾	19	
24¼	10⅛	Hndlmn	1	6.5	6	64	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
16¼	14¼	HandyH	.60	3.5	9	19	u17¼	17	17¼	+ ½
41¼	28⅝	Hanna	1.80	5.7	11	8	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅜
40	25½	HarBrJ	1.44	3.9	12	82	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	— ⅛
18⅛	8¼	Hardees	.20	1.6	6	51	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	13¾	Harnisht	1	6.6	8	564	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	—2⅛
40½	15⅝	Harrah	.50	2.2	10	329	22⅞	20½	22⅝	— ⅜
34⅝	26⅛	HarrBk	1.66	6.0	7	27	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	— ⅛
37	27	Harris	.60	2.0	13	592	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅜
36⅜	26⅛	Harsco	1.80	6.4	6	20	28⅛	28	28	— ⅜
16	10	HartSM	.88	6.2	7	308	15⅛	14¼	14¼	— ⅜

(Continued on Page 9)

NYSE Trading Closing Prices January 22

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	6⅞	HartfZd	.40	4.3	4	5	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
	14⅝	HartSe	1.50	9.7	10	9	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ¼
	24	HwllEl	2.24	8.7	7	17	26	25⅝	25⅞	
	15¼	HayesA	1.28	7.0	10	7	18½	18¼	18¼	
	9½	Hazeltn	.40	3.0	7	29	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅜
	15	HeathTec			6	16	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
	8½	Hecks	.24	2.4	7	50	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
	4⅛	HeclaM				297	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
	20⅜	HellmB	1a	3.4	7	35	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	— ⅛
	33⅝	HeinzH	2	4.8	9	173	41⅝	41¼	41⅜	
	27½	Heinz pf	1.70	5.4		68	31¼	31⅛	31¼	+ ¼
	6⅛	HeleneC			5	18	8	7⅞	7⅞	
	15½	Helirint	1.10	6.6	6	27	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
	34	HelmrP	.48	1.1	11	20	45⅝	45⅜	45½	+ ⅜
	7⅛	Heminc	.66e	8.8		4	7⅝	7½	7½	
	12¼	Hercules	1	5.4	9	2109	18½	17⅞	18½	+1½
	18½	Hershy	1.30	6.2	7	94	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅜
	5⅛	Hesston				1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
	14⅛	Hesin pf	1.60	9.9		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
	24	Heublin	1.52	4.9	10	303	30¾	30⅝	30¾	+ ⅛
	61¾	HewltPk	.60	.7	17	145	91⅞	90¾	91	— ¾
	5½	HghVlt	.10	1.4	13	40	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
	19	Hillenbd	.94	3.0	9	19	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
	22	Hilton	1	3.6	12	453	27⅝	27	27⅝	
	15⅛	Hobart	1.08	6.4	7	16	17	16¾	16¾	
	14⅝	Holiday	.56	2.9	9	596	19¼	18¾	19⅛	
	15	HollyS				49	18¼	17⅞	17¼	—1½
	10	HmeG pf	1.10	10.		8	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
	29	Homstk	1.10a	3.4	14	210	33	32⅜	32¾	+ ¼
	20	Honda	.37e	1.4	14	12	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
	43	Honwll	2.20	2.9	9	526	75	73⅝	74⅞	+ ⅝
	17⅝	HoovU	1.24	5.4	7	33	23	22⅝	23	+ ¼
	2½	Horizon				53	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
	24⅝	HospCp	.40	1.3	14	90	31⅜	31	31	— ⅜
	13	Hostintl	.48	2.8	7	47	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
	14½	Houdle	1.20a	3.5	11	207	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ⅛
	18⅝	HougM	1.40	4.5	7	37	u31¾	30⅝	31¼	+ ⅜
	5⅛	HousFb	.36	5.8	8	31	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
	16⅞	HoushF	1.45	7.7	6	196	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
	37⅝	HouF pf	2.37	5.7		6	41½	41⅛	41½	+ ⅜
	28⅝	HouF pf	2.50	8.3		23	30	30	30	— ⅜
	26⅞	Housin	2.36	8.2	7	x278	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
	19⅝	HousNG	1	4.1	7	278	24⅝	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅜
	9	HowdJn	.44	4.0	7	395	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
	15⅝	Hubbrd	1.52	8.9	9	24	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅜
	17	HudsMln				6	19	19	19	
	28⅝	HughsTl	.92	2.0	11	325	46½	45¾	46¼	
	14¼	Human	.75	2.6	16	207	28⅞	28½	28⅞	— ¼
	21½	Huma pf	2.50	11.		27	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	
	9⅞	HuntCh	.40	2.9	12	35	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
	8⅛	HuntIR			6	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
	10¾	HuttEF	.68	4.0	4	53	17⅛	17	17	
	9⅞	Huyck	.72	6.5	9	18	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
		— I-I-I —								
	19⅝	IC Ind	1.68	6.6	6	31	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
	39⅝	IC In pf	3.50	8.2		4	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
	4	ICN				104	6⅞	6⅝	6½	— ¼
	34	INACp	2.60	6.4	5	80	40⅞	40⅝	40½	— ½
	15⅞	INAIn	1.62	9.7		29	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	
	9⅞	IU Int	.95	9.0	5	1721	10¾	10⅝	10½	— ¼
	13⅞	IUInt pf	1.36	9.6		16	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ½
	24	IdahoP	2.28	9.0	9	42	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
	18⅝	IdealB	1.60	6.6	7	50	24½	24⅛	24¼	— ⅛
	4	IdealT	.24r	5.2		9	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	21⅞	IllPowr	2.28	9.9	8	301	23⅜	23	23	— ⅜
	18½	ITW	.80	3.2	10	66	25¼	25	25¼	+ ½
	13¼	ImplCp	.80	4.0	4	229	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
	13⅝	INCO	.40	2.2	25	304	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	
	5¼	IncCap	.70e	11.		9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
	9	IncCC	.94e	10.		17	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ¼
	103	IndiM pf	12	11.		z20	107	107	107	—1
	19⅝	IndiM pf	2.15	10.		2	20¾	20¾	20¾	
	24	IndiGas	2.40	8.8	6	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	
	21⅛	IndiPL	2	8.8	11	62	22¾	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅜
	15⅞	IndiNat	1.44	8.5	5	9	17¼	17	17	— ¼
	11⅞	Inexco	.10	.6	17	133	16⅛	16¾	16¼	— ⅛
	44⅛	IngerR	3	6.0	8	84	50¼	49⅞	50¼	+ ⅞
	30⅝	IngR pf	2.35	6.9		9	34	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
	10½	IngrTec	.50	3.3	7	5	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
	33½	IndndStl	2.80a	7.4	6	99	38⅛	37⅞	38	+ ⅜
	11½	Insilco	.94b	7.8	5	94	12¼	11⅞	12	— ⅛
	13½	Insilc pf	1.25	8.6		6	14½	14⅜	14½	— ¼
	1⅛	InstInvTr				25	2⅛	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
	13⅛	Integon	.44a	2.6	8	43	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
	18¾	ItcpSe	1.92a	9.5		x35	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
	34	Interco	2.20	5.7	6	89	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
	12½	IntDiv	8.11e			8	3	26½	26½	+ ⅜
	21⅝	Intrlk	2.20	9.2	20	17	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
	10	IntAlum	.50	4.0	8	50	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ¼
	234¾	IBM	13.76	4.4	15	1669	312	305¼	312	+5½
	19⅝	IntFlav	.68	2.7	16	135	25	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
	26¼	IntHarv	2.30	6.2	6	259	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	— ⅛
	34	IntMin	2.60	7.1	6	443	37½	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅝
	17	IntMult	1.10	5.6	7	11	19¾	19½	19½	
	35⅛	IntPaper	2	5.1	8	932	39⅜	39⅛	39¼	
	7¼	IntRectf	.25	2.1	7	29	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
	26⅞	IntTT	2.20	7.4	7	727	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅛
	47½	IntTT pfH	4	7.5		4	53	53	53	— ½
	44⅝	IntTT pfJ	4	8.1		2	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
	44	IntTT pfK	4	8.4		9	48½	47½	47½	— ½
	32¾	IntTT pf	2.25	6.0		5	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
	47½	IntTT pf	4.50	8.7		20	52¼	51½	51¾	— ¼
	15	Intrpce	1.30	6.8	6	42	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
	26⅝	IntrpGp	1.60	4.8	8	44	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	
	14	IntstPw	1.50	10.	10	10	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
	17	Intrway	.80	4.1	4	33	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
	27¼	IowaBf	.52	1.2	6	199	45⅛	44¼	44⅞	+ ¼
	14½	IowaEl	1.50	9.9	8	10	15⅝	15¼	15⅛	
	19¾	IowIlG	2	9.4	7	13	21⅛	20¾	21¼	+ ½
	23⅞	IowaPL	2.40	9.4	7	5	25½	25½	25½	
	19¼	IowaPS	2.04	9.1	7	18	22½	22⅜	22⅜	
	4⅝	IpcoHp	.12	2.2		56	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
	14	ItekCp			14	50	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
	15⅞	ItelCp	.64	2.4	7	343	26½	25⅞	26½	+ ½
	13	Itel pf	1.44	11.		21	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
		— J-J-J —								
	19⅛	JmesF	1.20	5.7	10	12	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
14½	6¾	Jamswy	.08b	.9	4	10	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
19⅝	14⅝	Jantzen	1	5.8	5	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
13	7⅞	JapnF	1.27e	9.9		30	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
35½	26¾	JeffPlt	1.04	3.4	8	29	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	
102	87½	JerC pf	9.36	11.		z90	88	88	88	—1
87¾	78	JerC pf	7.88	10.		z3000	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	+ ⅛
25½	20⅛	JerC pf	2.18	11.		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
26	17½	JewelC	1.44	6.9	7	19	21	20¾	21	
6	3	Jewelcor			9	17	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
34¾	22½	JhnMan	1.80	7.5	5	146	24⅝	24	24⅛	— ⅛
		JhnMn pf wi		8.9		197	60½	60	60½	
89	65½	JohnJn	2	2.6	15	229	76⅝	76	76⅝	— ⅛
12	4⅞	JohnEF				13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
34½	21⅜	JohnCn	1.10	4.0	9	83	27⅝	26¾	27¼	+ ¼
39¼	28¼	JohnC pf	2	6.0		10	33½	33¼	33½	+ ¼
16¼	11⅛	JonLgn	.60	3.9	6	181	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
52	44	JonLaupl	5	11.		z100	45	45	45	
37½	22⅞	Jorgen	1.30	4.2	6	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ¼
23⅝	17¾	Jostens	.84	4.5	9	38	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
38½	27½	JoyMfg	1.64	5.1	9	57	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
		— K-K-K —								
87	55⅝	KLM	1.35r	2.2	3	1	62	62	62	—1
29⅝	22¼	K mart	.72	3.8	9	475	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	
18⅝	16⅝	KaisrAl	1	5.5	5	311	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
49	46	KalAl pf	2.37	5.1		z100	46½	46½	46½	
67½	55½	KalAl pf	4.12	6.5		1	63	63	63	+2
76½	61¼	Kal 66pf	4.75	6.7		1	70½	70½	70½	+1
29⅛	14⅞	KalC	1.20	5.2	3	72	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
23⅝	16	KalC pf	1.37	7.2		7	19	19	19	— ⅛
31	17⅝	KaisrSt	1.50	6.9		42	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	6½	KaneMll	.28	3.7	22	7	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
19½	12¼	Kaneb	.70	5.1	8	63	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
29½	24	KCtyPL	2.56	9.8	8	25	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
25½	21½	KCPL pf	2.20	9.9		1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
25½	17½	KCSoln	.90	4.5	6	29	20½	19⅞	20	+ ¼
12½	10	KCSou pf	1	9.8		z50	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
21	17¾	KanGE	1.90	10.	8	58	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
23	18⅛	KanNb	1.48b	7.5	6	12	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
22½	19	KanPLt	1.86	9.4	7	13	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
11	5¼	Katylnd			3	44	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
28⅛	16¾	Katy pf	1.46	7.5		6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
10¾	5⅛	KaufBr	.20	2.7	7	131	7⅜	7¼	7½	
19¼	10½	Keene	.40	3.0	5	84	14	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
14⅝	6¾	Keller	.30b	3.5	6	48	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
25	17	Kellogg	1.20	6.4	10	118	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
23½	12⅝	Kellwd	1.12	8.0	5	24	14¼	14	14	— ¼
38⅛	26	KennH	1.20	3.5	9	49	34⅝	34¼	34¼	
29	19	Kennct	.60e	2.7	71	404	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅜
23⅛	17⅜	KyUtil	1.96	10.	14	28	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	10⅛	KerrGls	.40	3.0	5	36	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
53⅝	39⅝	KerrM	1.25	2.7	12	146	46⅝	46	46⅝	
16½	9½	KeysCon			13	3	11	11	11	— ⅛
25¾	16¼	Keysint	.48	2.4	12	49	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅛
38⅜	27	KiddeW	1.60	5.4	5	50	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
52¼	42¼	Kidde pfC	4	9.0		7	44½	44¼	44¼	
30¼	20	Kidde pr	1.64	6.7		5	24¾	24½	24½	+ ⅜
50¼	39⅝	KimbCl	2.60	5.8	7	176	45	44⅝	44⅞	+ ⅜
18	11½	KingDSt	.80	6.5	5	158	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
30⅛	16¼	Kirsch	1.25	6.4	5	147	19⅝	19½	19½	
29⅝	22	KnigtRd	.60	2.5	11	533	24	23¾	24	
25¾	14½	Koehrin	1	5.3	5	150	19	18¾	18⅞	+ ¼
35¼	27⅞	Koeh pf	2.75	9.2		1	30	30	30	+ ½
29¼	16⅝	Kollmr	.50	1.9	12	14	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
24⅛	18¾	Koppers	1.20	6.0	7	290	20	19⅞	20	
12⅝	7½	Koracp	.34	3.8	3	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
49⅞	41⅞	Kraft	2.80	6.1	7	158	46¼	46	46¼	+ ¼
37	25⅞	Kroger	2	5.5	7	444	36½	36	36½	+ ⅜
14	9	Kysor	.60	5.1	5	10	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ¼
		— L-L-L —								
13¼	5⅝	LFE	.10r	1.5	6	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
8½	6	LFE pf	.50	8.3		1	6	6	6	
13½	5⅛	LTV				290	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
19	8¼	LTVA	.32t	2.8		5	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
54	42	LTV pf	5	11.		6	43¾	43⅝	43⅝	+ ½
24⅞	21⅜	LTV pf	2.60	11.		20	24⅜	24½	24⅝	
20¼	17⅛	LacGas	1.86	9.5	6	8	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ¼
19	13¼	LamSe	1	5.3	9	34	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
23½	12¼	LaneBry	.90	4.4	9	314	21¼	19¾	20½	— ½
35⅛	19	Lanier	.42e	1.4	13	9	29¾	29½	29½	— ¼
12¼	8½	LawtCh	.48	4.2	15	83	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
24	13	LearSg	.80	4.3	5	131	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	— ¼
59	35⅝	LearS pf	2.25	4.8		4	47½	46½	46½	— ½
23¼	21¼	Leasw n	1.20	5.6	7	15	21½	21¼	21½	
25	19½	LeeEnt	.64	2.6	11	8	24⅝	24	24¼	— ⅜
25	16⅜	Leesona	1	4.3	7	21	23		23	
3⅛	1⅝	LehValy			6	27	2	1⅞	2	
11⅛	9	Lehmn	1.30e	13.		x316	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
14¼	6⅞	Lennar	.40	4.4	4		9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
32¾	23¾	Lenox	1.12	4.0	9	3	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
10¾	6⅞	LesFay	.48	6.3	5	45	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	11	LevFdC				10	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
14¼	13¼	LevFin	.75a	5.6		9	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
42⅛	27⅜	LeviStr	1.60	3.8	6	2412	u42⅝	42	42	
26⅝	17⅛	LevitzF	.60	3.2	5	34	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅜
29½	23	LOF	2a	8.1	5	65	24⅞	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
61¼	51	LOF pf	4.75	9.0		2	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ¼
34½	21⅜	LibrtyCp	.88	2.6	8	23	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
5⅞	2½	LibrtyLn			4	12	3	3	3	
13⅜	9½	LibtL pf	1.25	13.		1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
37⅝	27	Liggat	2.50	7.0	6	103	35⅝	34⅝	35⅜	+ ⅜
88	78	Liggt pf	7	9.1		z40	77	d77	77	—1
84¼	65	Liggt pf	2.25	6.4		2	81½	81½	81½	+2½
54	38⅝	LillyEll	1.80	3.7	13	1676	49¼	48½	49⅛	— ⅛
43	33⅞	LincNt	2.40	6.5	6	23	37⅜	36⅞	37	— ⅜
19¼	15½	LincPl	1.76	10.		3	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
8⅝	3	Lionel	.12	2.2	20	52	5½	5⅜	5½	
28½	13⅞	Litton	.58t	2.7		336	21⅝	21	21½	+ ⅛
60	38½	Litton pf	3	6.4		1	47	47	47	
21¼	17¾	Litton pf	2	10.		7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	12⅞	Lockhd			6	320	22⅝	21¾	22⅛	— ⅝
34⅜	18	Loctite	.36	1.5	11	82	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
55¼	31⅛	Loews	1.20	2.6	5	68	47¾	46⅝	46⅝	—1⅛
15½	9¼	LomFn	.80	7.7	7	89	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
20½	14½	LomM	1.78e	10.	10	93	17⅞	16⅞	17	+ ⅜
27⅛	17¼	LnStar	1.20	5.5	6	41	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
19¾	17	LILCo	1.70	9.7	6	164	17⅞	17⅝	17½	
27¾	24⅜	LIL pfO	2.47	9.7		2	25½	25½	25½	
34	21⅞	LongDr	.64	2.2	14	150	29½	29½	29½	
39¼	19⅛	LoralCp	.80	2.6	10	30	31⅝	30⅞	31⅛	
25⅞	19½	LaLand	1.28	5.5	9	331	23¼	23	23¼	
24½	12⅛	LaPac	.60b	3.0	7	281	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
24⅝	20¼	LouvGs	2	9.4	9	18	21¼	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	18¼	Lowensl	.60	4.0	8	19	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	
48¾	33⅝	Lubrzl	1.44	3.0	13	143	47½	46⅞	47¼	+ ⅛
18½	13	LuckyS	.84b	5.5	9	290	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
12⅞	7	Ludlow	.50	4.1		148	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
19	14⅛	Lukens	.96	5.9	5	19	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	8¼	LynCSys	.40	2.2	18	63	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅛
		— M-M-M —								
40	24⅝	MACOM	.40	1.0	18	65	39	38½	38⅝	— ¼
27½	13½	MBPXL	.40b	1.5	8	10	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
45⅝	31⅛	MCA	1.20	2.7	8	83	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	8	MEI	.30	2.5	8	77	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
28⅝	13⅝	MGIC	.72	3.4	8	639	21	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	11⅛	MacAF	.80b	4.9	7	18	16½	16¼	16¼	— ½
14	8¼	MacDn	.40	4.3	5	18	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
15	6¾	Macke	.48	5.3	6	39	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	Macmill	.72	6.3	7	142	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ¼
45⅞	34	Macy	1.65	4.6	6	21	35⅞	35½	35½	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	MdsFd	.99e	6.8		56	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	7⅜	MagicCf	.60	5.5	6	130	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
32¾	22¾	MalonH	.96	3.0	11	24	31½	31⅛	31½	+ ⅛
13⅞	7⅛	Manhtn	.30	2.8	4	6	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	4½	ManhLf	.30	4.1	10	8	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
40½	28¼	MfrHan	2.28	7.0	6	54	32⅞	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	26¼	MAPCO	1.40	5.0	8	445	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅜
32	13⅞	MarofM	.80	2.5	12	281	31⅞	31⅛	31⅝	— ⅜
57⅜	39⅞	MaratO	2.20	3.9	8	127	56¾	56⅛	56¾	+ ⅜
28⅝	17½	Maremt	1	4.5	7	7	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
17⅝	11⅛	MarMld	.80	5.2	8	73	15¾	15¼	15½	— ⅜
17¾	11⅞	MarionL	.64	4.3	11	184	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
18⅝	9⅞	MarkCtl	.36	2.9	14	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
20⅝	13	Mark pf	1.20	8.1		3	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
35¾	22½	Marley	1	3.4	9	17	29⅝	29½	29¼	— ¼
16⅞	10⅝	Marriot	.16	1.2	9	465	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
68¾	51½	MrshM	3.20	5.0	14	36	63½	62½	63½	+ ¾
35¼	15½	MrshF	1.24	7.3	9	113	17⅛	16¾	17	+ ¼
34⅞	22⅝	MartM	1.80	6.0	6	50	30⅛	30	30⅛	
14	9	MaryK	.48	4.6	9	29	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
26¾	20⅛	MaryCup	.56	2.6	8	23	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
26	15⅝	Masco	.52	2.3	11	129	22¾	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
27½	13⅛	Masonit	.80	3.3	8	148	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ½
15¾	11⅛	MasM	1.34e	9.8	10	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
14	8	MassyF				114	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
17¾	15⅛	MasCo	1.68	10.		4	16¼	16¼	16¼	
11¾	10⅛	Masinc	1.08	9.9		33	11	10⅞	10⅞	
42¾	23½	MatsuE	.39e	1.1	9	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
13⅝	6½	Mattel	.15e	1.9	7	158	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	3½	Mattel	wt			58	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	20¾	MayDS	1.28	5.3	7	34	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	
24⅝	18½	MaverO	1	4.4	13	5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
5⅞	3⅛	MaysJW			5	50	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
29¾	22½	Maytg	1.60a	6.2	10	42	26	25⅝	26	+ ½
31½	20⅝	McDermt	1	4.7	5	1025	21⅜	21⅞	21½	— ⅛
35¾	25¾	McDr pf	2.20	8.1		34	27⅛	27	27⅛	— ⅛
32½	28¾	McDr pf	2.60	9.0		6	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
60½	43¾	McDnld	.36	.8	12	686	44⅝	44½	44⅝	+ ⅜
40½	22¾	McDonD	.40	1.8	9	555	33½	32¾	33⅛	— ⅜
30⅛	19¼	McDonh	1.20	4.7	5	2	25½	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
30⅛	22½	McGEd	1.80	7.4	6	82	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	
34	16⅝	McGrH	1	3.1	13	3017	32	30⅝	31⅞	+ ⅞
26½	17¾	McIntyr				z850	23	23	23	
22¾	12	McLean	.64	4.4	6	44	14½	14	14½	+ ⅜
13	8¼	McLout				77	11⅝	10½	11⅛	+ ⅝
14⅞	9¾	McMorE	.10	.7	36	29	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅜
33⅜	16¾	Mead	1.60	6.3	5	234	25½	25¼	25½	
39⅝	16¾	Measrx	.50	1.3	15	60	38⅝	37⅞	37¾	— ½
17½	13¼	Mednco	.40	2.4	10	52	17	16⅝	16¾	— ¼
40⅝	17	Medtrn	.48	1.4	13	18	35⅞	35½	35½	— ¼
48¼	37	Medusa	2.40	5.1	9	361	47½	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅛
33⅞	24⅝	Melville	1.40	5.0	9	45	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
60¾	25½	Memorex			6	994	35⅞	33	35	+1¾
37	29⅝	MercStr	1a	2.9	6	7	34⅝	34¼	34¼	— ¼
32⅝	24¾	MerTx	1.32	4.9	6	7	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
71⅜	47⅝	Merck	1.90	2.7	18	669	69⅝	69	69¼	— ½
40¼	25½	Merdith	1	3.5	6	5	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	— ¼
24¾	13¼	MerrLy	.88	4.9	9	354	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅜
39⅝	26⅝	MesaPet	.48	1.4	13	222	35	34⅝	34⅞	
16⅝	13	Mesab	1.47e	9.5	23	91	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
54⅜	25¼	MGM	.60	1.4	10	122	44⅝	43¾	44¼	— ⅜
24¼	22⅝	MGM	wi			35	22¾	d22	22¼	— ½
71	32	Metrm	2.20	4.1	9	24	54¼	53¼	54	— ½
87¾	79	MtE pfG	7.68	10.		z50	78	d77	77	—2
25¼	21½	MhCn pf	2.05	9.0		4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
16	12½	MchGs	1.20	9.1	7	3	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
29½	25½	MnWl pf	2.67	9.8		2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ¼
26	23⅝	MnWl pf	2.12	8.6		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
19	16⅛	MdCTel	1.40	7.9	7	33	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	— ⅜
26⅝	21⅞	MdCT pf	2.06	9.0		4	23	23	23	— ⅛
17⅛	14¼	MidSUt	1.52	9.9	7	416	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
28⅞	14	MidlRos	1.10	6.0	7	133	18⅝	17⅞	18¼	+ ¼
30½	17	MillerW	.90	3.2	13	36	29	28½	28½	— ⅝
24⅝	11¼	MlltBrd	.80	3.5	8	142	23½	22⅝	23	— ⅜
16⅝	11½	MilRoy	.30	2.0	11	58	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
23½	19	MinnGs	1.84	9.1	6	19	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅜
66	43	MMM	2	3.2	14	409	63⅝	63	63⅛	— ½
21⅞	18⅝	MinPL	1.84	9.3	10	18	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	10	MirroAl	.96	8.4	9	1	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
38⅞	20⅝	Misnins	.68	1.9	8	147	36½	36	36½	+ ⅜
59½	40½	MPoCC	2.80	5.8	5	146	49½	48½	48⅝	— ⅞
16	10⅝	MoPSv	1b	8.2	13	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
72⅝	58⅝	Mobil	4.60	6.6	7	193	70⅛	69⅞	70	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	MobileH			11	12	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
19⅝	11⅞	MdMer	.16	1.1	8	58	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	10⅛	Mohasco	.90	8.1	6	20	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	5½	MohkDta			12	805	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	13⅞	MohkR	1.20	7.9	4	16	15⅛	15	15⅛	
35¼	21½	Monrh	1.60	5.7	4	13	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	13⅞	Monogr	.52	2.0	6	63	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
60¼	44⅝	Monsan	3.20	6.5	6	617	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	15⅝	MntDU	1.50	8.8	6	7	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
24½	19½	MonPw	2.04	9.7	7	318	21⅛	21	21⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	18⅝	MonSt	1.80a	9.0		57	20⅛	20	20	+ ⅛
10⅞	7½	MONY	.92e	12.	9	35	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
39⅞	26⅞	MoorsM	1	3.1	7	45	32¼	31⅞	32⅜	+1⅛
52	39⅝	Morgan	2.50	5.2	8	84	48½	47⅞	48⅛	— ⅛
30	18¾	MorKnu	1	5.2	4	15	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	
20⅛	13	MorseSh	.66	4.3	6	28	15¾	15½	15½	
6⅝	5⅛	MtgTrAm			5	45	6⅝	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
34⅞	23½	MorNor	1.28	4.3	9	420	30	29¾	30	+ ¾
54⅞	35	Motrola	1.20	3.0	10	443	39¾	38¾	39⅝	— ⅛
40½	27	MtFuel	2.20	6.9	9	36	31⅞	31⅝	31¾	+ ⅜
27⅞	24⅛	MtSTel	2.08	8.1	7	20	25¾	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	5¼	Munford			14	10	10	10	10	
8	4	Munfd pf	.40	6.7		14	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
20⅞	14⅝	Munsng	1.20	7.7	7	11	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
19⅛	11⅝	MurphC	1.28	8.8	9	14	14½	14¼	14½	
57½	32⅝	MurpOil	.80	1.8	13	75	44⅝	43⅞	43⅞	— ¼
25½	14	MurryO	1	6.3	5	8	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
15	12⅝	MutOm	1.32	9.8		3	13½	13¼	13½	
15¼	7½	MyersL	.40	3.4	8	58	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
		— N-N-N —								
22⅞	12¾	NCH	.56	3.7	9	32	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
69½	38⅝	NCR	1.60	2.3	9	593	68½	67	68½	+ ⅞
25¼	15⅝	NLInd	1.20	5.9	9	114	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
27⅞	20¼	NLT	1	4.4	7	118	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
10½	5⅝	NVF	1.27t	14.	5	494	9¾	9½	9¼	— ⅛
28½	23⅝	Nabisco	1.50	6.1	8	88	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	+ ⅛
32¾	24⅜	Nalco	1.24	4.4	15	150	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
33¼	12¾	Narco	.68	2.2	15	813	31⅞	30¼	30⅞	—1⅛
38	18½	Nashua	1.30	5.5	5	60	24⅛	23⅞	23¾	— ⅜
40¼	13	NatAirl	.50	1.4	17	160	37	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅜
33	19⅞	NAvia	2.13e	7.7		x42	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	13½	NatCan	.72	3.6	12	147	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
39½	25	NCan pf	1.50	4.2		1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
31¾	24⅞	NtDetr	1.88	6.3	5	16	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
23½	18	NatDist	1.70	8.8	6	116	19¾	19⅛	19¼	
22¼	20	NDist pr	1.85	9.2		3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
28	23⅝	NatFG	2.38	9.0	7	7	26⅝	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
26½	24	NFG pf	2.30	9.4		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	14⅝	NatGyp	1.32	7.8	5	189	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¼	NatHom			21	28	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
8¼	7⅞	NtLibty	.24	3.0	6	23	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
27	15⅝	NMdCr	.56	2.4	12	x76	23¾	23½	23½	+ ⅛
31¾	15¾	NMedE	.75	3.1	10	93	24½	24	24½	— ⅛
20⅞	11⅝	NMineSv	.56	3.6	23	32	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
38½	15⅝	NtPrest	1.50	8.6	9	23	17⅝	17⅜	17½	
33¼	15⅝	NtSemic			10	254	22¾	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
17⅞	12½	NSvclnd	1.08	7.0	6	10	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	14½	NStand	1.16	7.3	5	14	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
35⅝	28⅞	NatlStl	2.50	7.8	7	134	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	
6¼	3⅝	NatTea			7	19	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
52⅝	33⅝	Natom	1.80	4.0	5	110	45⅞	45¼	45½	— ⅜
35	23⅛	Natm pf	1.60	5.3		44	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ⅜
24½	20⅛	NevPw	2	9.3	8	42	21⅞	21⅝	21½	— ⅛
18⅝	15	NevP pf	1.60	10.		z40	16	16	16	— ¼
20½	16½	NevP pf	1.74	10.		z100	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
24½	21	NevP pf	2.30	10.		z550	22	22	22	
21⅜	18¼	NevP pf	1.95	10.		9	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ½
24⅞	21	NEngEl	2.10	9.5	7	31	22¼	22	22	— ¼
17½	15	NEnGE	1.52	9.7	7	6	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
46	27	NENucl	.40	1.1	16	11	38¼	38	38	
35⅞	31⅛	NEngT	3.16	8.9	8	9	35½	35⅜	35½	+ ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	NYSEG	1.68	9.5	7	83	17⅞	17¾	17⅝	
43	35	NYS pf	3.75	10.		z20	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
30	17⅝	Newhall	.66	2.6	9	7	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
24¼	15½	Newmt	.80	3.4	32	206	23¾	23¼	23⅛	— ½
79	66	Newt pf	4.50	5.8		8	79	77½	77½	— ½
12⅝	6⅛	Newpark			8	46	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
15½	13⅝	NiaMP	1.44	10.	8	185	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
54⅝	46	NiaMpf	4.85	10.		z50	47	47	47	— ½
86½	72	NiaMpf	7.72	11.		z170	72½	72¼	72¼	
12¼	9¼	NiagSh	1e	9.1		40	11⅛	10¾	11	
31⅞	26⅛	Nicor	2.40	8.4	5	32	28⅝	28⅜	28½	— ⅛
27⅞	20¾	NorfWn	1.84	7.5	8	134	25¾	24⅝	24⅝	—1
26⅝	19¼	Norlin	1.60	8.1	4	34	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
27	19⅝	Norris	1.24	5.4	6	55	23	22⅝	23	+ ¼
24½	14⅞	NACoal	.56	2.6	11	20	21¾	21¼	21½	— ⅛
5	2⅝	NoAMtg				10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
34¾	24¼	NoAPhl	1.50	5.4	6	64	28	27⅝	27⅝	
11⅞	4½	NoCAir	.16	2.0	5	90	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
7½	15-16	NoCAir	wt			44	3⅛	3	3	— ¼
10⅞	9	NoestUt	1.02	11.	9	206	9¾	9½	9⅝	
16¼	10	NCalSL	.70	4.9	4	14	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ¼
18⅞	15¼	NIndPS	1.50	9.2	9	44	16¼	16¼	16¼	
41¾	32¼	NorNGs	2.60	7.3	6	187	36½	35½	35½	—1
101⅝	96⅞	NoNG pf	8.48	8.7		z100	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	+ ¼
27⅝	23¼	NoStPw	2.16	8.9	7	102	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
44	37⅝	NSPw pf	3.60	9.3		z10	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
83	74⅝	NSPw pf	6.80	9.1		z100	75	75	75	+ ¼
34½	22½	NorTel	.80	2.4	10	75	33⅞	33⅝	33¼	
6½	3½	Nthgate				12	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
49⅞	20½	Nortrp	1.60	4.1	7	133	39½	38¾	39	+ ⅛
37⅞	22¼	NwstAirl	.75	2.5	9	151	30⅝	30⅛	30⅜	— ⅜
28¾	21⅝	NwtBcp	1.16	4.3	8	178	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
35⅝	25⅝	NwtEnr	2.40	8.4	6	70	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
35½	24⅞	NwEn cf	2.40	8.4	6	36	28½	28¼	28½	— ⅜
35	23	Nwtind	1.75	6.2	6	192	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
46½	28½	Nwtind	wt			2	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
26⅛	24	NwtP pf	2.36	9.4		185	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
12⅝	9⅝	NwMLf	1e	10.	9	25	10	9⅞	9⅞	
38⅝	25¼	NwStW	1.40	4.5	7	60	31⅞	31¼	31⅛	— ⅛
27¾	25	Norton	1.15	4.5	7	33	26¼	25½	25¾	— ½
21⅞	15⅝	NorSim	.92b	5.4	7	68	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
48	35½	NortS pf	1.60	4.2		2	38½	38½	38½	
36¼	25¼	Nucor	.36	1.0	8	50	35¼	35	35⅛	
		— O-O-O —								
23¾	16	OKC	1.20	5.5	8	374	22	20¼	22	+ ½
20⅝	14⅛	Oakind			19	73	19⅝	19	19⅛	— ¼
19½	15⅝	OakiteP	1.20	7.4	9	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
26⅝	14⅞	OcciPet	1.25	6.9	32	1084	18⅛	17¾	18	
13⅛	4⅛	OcciPet	wt			88	6¼	6	6⅛	
42⅞	26¾	OccIP pf	2.16	7.4		11	29⅝	29	29⅝	
84⅞	48½	OccIP pf	3.60	6.2		1	58¼	58¼	58¼	— ¼
82½	48¼	OccIP pf	4	7.0		18	57⅝	55½	56¾	— ⅜
27	22	OccIP pf	2.50	11.		3	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ¼
24	18½	OccIP pf	2.12	10.		105	20¼	20	20¼	
24⅞	19⅛	OccIP pf	2.30	11.		13	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ¼
35¼	22⅝	Ogden	1.80	6.1	5	15	29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅛
19¼	14⅝	OhioEd	1.76	11.	13	1717	16	15⅝	15⅝	
50⅛	41	OhEd pf	4.40	11.		z10	41½	41½	41½	
52¾	45	OhEd pf	4.56	10.		z40	45	45	45	
94¼	77	OhEd pf	8.20	10.		z100	78½	78½	78½	+ ½
109	99½	OhE pf	10.48	10.		z220	100½	100	100½	
111	102	OhE pf	10.76	10.		z100	102⅞	102¾	102¾	+ ½
88	75	OhP pf	8.04	10.		z10	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅜
85½	73	OhP pfB	7.60	10.		z30	74	74	74	+1
25⅝	21¼	OhP pfG	2.27	10.		2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
124½	113½	OhP pfA	14	12.		z180	116¾	116½	116¾	+ ⅜
124¾	114	OhP pfF	14	12.		z60	117	116½	116½	+ ½
95⅝	84¾	OhP pfE	8.48	10.		z4600	84¾	84¾	84¾	—1¼
89	73½	OhP pfD	7.76	10.		z3000	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	+1⅝
18⅞	16⅛	OklaGE	1.60	9.0	8	79	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	OkIGE pf	.80	8.5		z200	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅜
24⅝	18	OklaNG	1.60	7.4	6	19	21½	21⅛	21½	
25¼	13⅞	Olin	.88	4.7	7	401	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	
36⅛	18⅝	Omark	1.12	4.0	6	9	28¼	28	28	— ¼
23½	15½	Oneida	.84	4.0	7	10	20¾	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
17¼	9½	Opelika	.84	8.4	7	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
16¾	14⅝	OranRk	1.52	10.	5	20	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	4⅝	Orange	.20	2.8	4	85	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8½	7⅞	OrionC	.30	3.4	8	188	u 8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅜
23½	15⅞	OutMar	1.40	7.8	5	46	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
33⅝	18⅝	OutletCo	1	4.2	6	20	24¼	23⅞	24	
18½	11⅞	OvernDr	.70	4.7	6	41	15¼	15	15	— ¼
26½	16	OvrnTr	1.10	5.7	5	19	19¼	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
29	20⅝	OverSh	.40b	1.7	5	34	24	23½	23¾	— ¼
35⅞	24½	OwenC	1.20	4.5	6	169	26⅝	26¼	26½	
24¾	17⅛	Owenlll	1.16	6.3	6	134	18⅝	18⅜	18½	
76	60	Owml pf	4.75	7.7		3	62	62	62	+1
12⅝	8	Oxfrdln	.68	6.9	5	24	10	9¾	9⅞	— ¼
		— P-Q —								
19¼	15½	PHH Gp	.64	3.4	11	9	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
12⅛	8	PNBMt	.82e	7.8	12	71	10½	10	10½	+ ½
31½	23⅛	PPG	1.84	6.8	8	165	27	26½	27	

(Continued on Page 10)

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, January 22, 1979

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	6⅞	7⅜
AFAProt	9½	10½
AVMCp	4½	5
AddisnW	10	10½
AdvRoss	2¼	2⅝
AdvMicr	21¼	22
AlexAlex	30	30¾
Allcolnc	18⅝	19⅛
AllynB	11½	12½
AFlaCp	21¾	22¾
AFurn	4	4¼
AGreet	12⅛	12⅜
AMicros	14	14½
AWeldng	15½	16½
Amterr	2 15-16	3 3-16
Anadite	6⅝	7
AnheusB	25⅝	26⅛
AntoCp	8⅞	9⅜
ArdenGp	2⅝	2⅞
ArkWGs	19	19¾
AsdCola	22¼	23
AllGsLt	15	15⅝
BairdCp	8¼	8¾
BangHE	14	14½
BkomRt	11½	12
BasicRs	4¼	4⅝
BasstFr	16⅞	17½
BaylsMk	10⅝	11⅛
Beeline	8	9
BetzLab	33¼	34
BibbCo	11¼	12⅛
BirdSon	23½	25
Birichr	2⅛	2½
BlkHillP	25⅛	25⅝
Bonanza	5¼	5⅝
BrookS	28	29½
BrwTom	18¼	18⅝
Buckbee	5⅝	6⅛
Buckeye	13½	14
BurnupS	4¾	5⅛
CalWtSv	31	32½
ConradH	2	2½
CapSwC	10½	11¼
CapInAir	2⅝	3¼
CareCp	7	8½
CnVIPS	16	16⅝
ChmLea	26	27
ChesUtl	9⅝	10½
CircleF	4½	5½
CitzUtA	36⅝	37½
CitzUtB	30¼	31
ClarkJL	29	30½
ClowCp	9	9½
ColuVent	1¼	2¼
ComCIH	21¾	22¼
CmlShr	21	23
CmwTel	34	36
ConnGn	35¾	36¼
ConPap	56	57
Crowld	13	14
CrossCo	35	36
CutlrFed	¾	1½
DanlyM	18¾	19¾
DiaDes	10⅛	10½
DaytMal	22½	24½
DeklbAg	26	26¾
DeLuxC	33½	34¼
DelCanT	11¾	12¾
DetInB	18¼	20¼
DeweyEl	2½	3½
DiaCrys	25½	26½
DianCru	27½	29
Docutel	4¾	5⅛
DollrGn	10⅛	10⅝
Donlksn	23½	24½
DorchGs	12¼	12½
DoylDB	20	20¾
DunkinD	15⅛	15⅞
Duriron	18¼	19¼
Eberline	10	11
EconLab	24⅝	24⅞
ElPasEl	10½	10⅞
ElderBe	8¾	9½
EleNucl	4⅝	5⅛
ElModul	5	6
EnrDev	12½	13¼
Enhwistl	3⅜	4½
EatOil	20¾	21¾
EthanAl	24½	25¼
Fabri	1 1-16	1 5-16
FidUnLf	25½	26
FIBkSys	36¼	37
FIBostn	16¾	17½
FIEmpS	10½	11
FtWnFin	5⅝	5⅞
Flickgr	13⅞	14⅛
FloatPnt	12½	13½
FloWatU	⅛	⅜
ForestO	16⅛	16¾
Formigli	2⅝	3½
FrankCp	7½	8
FrankEl	13⅞	14⅛
Frndlce	21¼	23¼
GnRlEst	7½	9
GnReins	183	187
GovEFn	12¼	13
GreenM	12⅞	13¼
GrevAdv	36	39
GHntsl	14½	16
Gyrodyn	5⅜	6¼
Hardwk	12⅝	13½
HrpRow	15	15½
HarsGp	23½	24¼
HartfNt	16½	17
HenrdF	18¼	19
Holobm	1⅝	2¼
Hoover	10⅝	11¼
HorizRs	1¼	1⅜
HyattCp	20⅝	21⅛
HyattInt	10	14
IndNuci	3⅞	4⅜
Infralnd	3⅛	3⅞
IntelCp	58	59½
IntrcEnr	3½	4½
IntmtGs	13⅞	14⅝
InBkWsh	8⅛	8½
IwaSoUt	24¾	25¼
JamWPr	8¾	9½
Jamsby	15½	16¼
JiffyFd	½	⅞
JostynM	17¼	18
KalsSt pf	17¾	18½
Kalvar	1⅛	2¼
Kaman	19	19¾
KmpAm	14⅝	15⅛
KateGre	¼	¾
Kaysam	3¼	4
KearnyT	17⅛	17½
KellySv	30	31½
Keuffel	12¾	13¼
KeyCFd	17½	18¼
Kimball	16¼	16¾
Kinglnt	12½	13½
KnapeV	13¼	14¼
Kratos	18	19½
Lancein	21¾	22½
LandRes	2¾	3¼
LoneCo	22	23
LtdStor	7½	8¼
LinBcst	38½	39¼
Logetrn	10	11
MadsGE	15⅝	16⅝
MagellPet	1 5-16	1 7-16
MajorRt	1⅛	1½
Malikrt	27½	28½
MatAsst	20⅞	21⅝
MaulLP	30½	32
McCorm	14⅝	14⅞
McQuay	11	11¾
MidsxW	19⅝	20¾
MdldCap	6¾	7¼
MdlBks	28½	29½
Millipr	31	31¾
MissVlG	17½	18½
MontCol	7⅞	7¾
MoorePd	15½	16½
MorgRes	2¼	3
Mostek	17⅞	18⅝
MatchM	15½	17
MatClub	6¾	7¼
Mueller	21	22
NorgCp	26½	28
NatGOll	15¼	16¼
NwldRE	14	15
NJNGas	16¼	16¾
NielsnA	23⅛	23⅝
NielsnB	23	23½
NeCarGs	10⅞	11⅛
NeEOl un	68⅝	69⅝
NwlNGs	10⅞	10⅞
NwslPS	17¼	17¾
Noxell	18	18½
OgilvyM	22½	23¼
OhFerro	7¼	8¼
OtterTP	21⅛	21⅝
PCAInt	9⅝	10¼
PabstB	13¾	14¼
PcGoR	22¼	23
PauleyP	6½	7¼
PeerAM	8¼	9
PenoEnt	16⅝	16⅞
PetrolR	40½	41½
Pettibon	20¼	21¼
PierceSS	12¼	13
Pinkrtn	27¼	28¼
PionHIB	19⅝	20½
Plastline	1⅜	2¼
Possis	3¼	3¾
Progrp	1⅜	1¾
PbSvNC	10⅛	10¼
PurtBen	20½	21¼
PulDCop	8⅛	9⅛
Qualinns	5½	5⅞
RogenPr	5⅝	6⅛
Raychm	71	73
Raymnd	24	25
RecgEq	8¼	9⅛
RoadEx	25	25¾
RobbMy	28	30
Roselon	4	5
Rouse	8¼	9⅛
RusStov	15¾	16¼
Sadlier	3⅝	4⅛
ScanDl	2⅜	2⅞
ScrippH	48	51
SecPac	34⅛	34⅝
SelsDelt	10½	11
Svcmstr	29½	30½
Showmt	34	35
SolidStS	9	10
SCalWtr	14¼	15½
SwGsCp	10⅝	11
SwElSv	16¼	17
Standvn	25¼	26
StdRegs	23½	24½
StanHP	21¼	22¼
StertSt	5⅝	6⅛
StrawCl	25	26½
SuperEl	7¼	8⅛
TIME DC	5	5½
Tampax	32½	33½
TecumP	58	60
Tennant	28½	30½
Tiffany	39½	41½
Tiprary	9⅛	9⅝
ToscoCp	6¾	7
TrnsOcO	19	19¼
TricoPd	56½	59
TrlinOG	5	5½
TysonFd	13½	14½
UnMcGll	8½	9½
USSurg	20⅝	21¼
USTrck	14¼	15¼
UVaBsh	22¼	23¼
UpPenP	16¼	17½
ValyGas	9⅝	10⅛
VanDus	17¼	18½
VanceSn	5¼	6
Velcro	8¼	9⅛
VaNBsh	14½	15¼
WshEnr	15	15½
WebbRs	8½	9¼
Weldtrn	1⅞	2½
WigtnMg	8¼	9
WellsGa	2¼	3¼
WtnMtg	3 13-16	4 5-16
WmorC	29¾	30½
WoodLot	28½	29¼
WWEng	5⅝	6⅛
WrightW	6½	6⅞
ZionUla	20	21

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices January 22, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
4310	Abitibi	$18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
7950	Agnico E	$7	6⅝	6⅝	
3600	Aara Ind A	$7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
720	Alta Gas A	$16¾	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
70	Alta Nat	$45	45	45	— ⅛
102	Algo Cent	$19¾	19⅞	19¾	— ¼
1150	Am Bonza	$29	28⅝	28⅝	— ½
500	Andres W A	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
1170	Atco A	$19½	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
1824	BP Can	$21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅜
5028	Bank N S	$25½	25	25½	+ ⅜
425	Baton B	$14½	14¼	14¼	— ½
400	Beth Cop A	$16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
400	Block Bros	$7	7	7	
2700	Bralor Res	$9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ¼
300	Bramalea	$15	15	15	
3750	Brameda	212	208	212	+ 7
1302	Brenda M	$16	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
650	BCFP	$19⅝	19½	19⅝	
1236	BC Phone	$17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
5918	Brunswk	$6	5¾	5⅞	
1700	Budd Auto	$9½	9½	9½	
150	CAE A	$21¾	21¾	21¾	
643	Cad Frv	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7193	Cal Pow A	$40⅝	39½	40⅝	+ ¼
3800	Camflo	$15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
1300	C Nor West	$10⅝	10⅝	10½	— ¼
2050	C Pakrs C	$21½	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
557	Can Perm	$17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
452	Can Trust A	$25½	25	25¼	— ¼
605	C Tung	$21¾	21⅝	21¾	+ ¼
600	CCablesy A	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
1000	Cdn Cel	$8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
1351	Cl Bk Com	$29⅞	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛
815	Cdn Tire A	$28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
800	C Ulltles	$17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
100	Canbra	425	425	425	
172	Candel Oil	$34	33	33	+ 1
900	Cassiar	$10⅛	10	10⅛	
1300	Celanese	480	465	470	
1855	CHUM	$11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
900	C Hallday I	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1625	Con Distrb	$10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
1270	Cons Gas	$18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
1343	Con Fardy	300	293	300	+10
1200	Conwest	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
1900	Crolamt	$6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
725	Crush Intl	$11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
1335	Cyprus	$13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
608	Czar Res	$7⅝	7⅛	7¼	— ¼
1850	Daon Dev	$15¼	15¼	15¼	
1900	Daon A	$7¼	7¼	7⅛	
1495	Denison	$83¼	81¾	83¼	+1¼
1700	Dicknsn	$7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
568	D Bridge	$31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
1335	Dofasco A	$31¾	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
700	Dom Store	$17⅝	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
770	Du Pont	$18⅝	18⅛	18¼	
345	East Mal	169	163	169	+ 6
600	Electhom A	460	455	460	
1600	Emco	$8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
1050	Falcon C	$7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
1886	Fibre Nik A	$35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
1400	Fed Ind A	$6	5⅞	6	
1100	Fed Pion	$39¼	39	39¼	— ⅜
1950	Francona	$10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
150	Fruehauf	$10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
1200	G M Res	380	380	380	
1300	G Distrb A	$7¾	7½	7¾	
1300	G Distrb w	260	245	255	+15
1550	Gibraltar	$7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
1300	Graff G	$38½	38½	38½	
1833	Granduc	124	92	116	+20
80	Gt Oil Sds	$9¾	9½	9½	— ½
575	GL Forest	$42	41¾	41¾	
114	Greyhnd	$19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
500	H Group A	405	400	405	
2200	Hard Crp A	340	330	340	+ 5
3150	Harlequin	$14⅝	14¾	14¾	
2625	Hawker A	$10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
2700	Hayes D A	$10½	10¼	10½	+ ½
19612	H Bay Co	$20⅝	20	20	— ⅛
9850	IAC	$17¾	17⅝	17¾	
2650	Indal	$14⅝	14	14¼	+ ¼
1000	Inland Gas	$11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
2350	Int Mogul	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
26220	Int Pipe A	$17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
4220	Ivaco A	$14	14	14	
15400	Jannock	$23	22¾	22¾	— ½
11025	Kaiser Re	$16⅝	16¼	16¼	
4150	Kam Kotia	$5⅛	490	5	
925	Kelsey H	$22	21⅝	22	+ ½
2800	Kerr A A	$12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
2230	Labatt A	$21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
550	Lab Min	$40½	40½	40½	+ ½
6450	Lacana	$6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4114	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	
2222	LL Lac	300	290	295	+10
1162	Lob Co A	$5	5	5	
1625	Lob Co B	485	480	480	
250	Loeb M	$8¾	8¼	8¾	— ⅛
300	MICC	$10	9⅞	10	
127	Mclan H A	$19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
19474	MB Ltd	$23¾	23½	23⅝	+ ¼
2933	Matgml A	$17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
100	McGraw H	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
754	Molson A	$23½	23½	23½	— ¼
4	Molson B	$21¼	21¼	21¼	— 1
17577	Moore	$35	34⅞	35	
27210	Murphy	$15¾	14¾	15½	+ ⅜
13495	Noranda A	$42	40⅝	40⅝	—1⅞
33292	Norcen	$18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
1465	NTecm B w	$18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
10200	Oakwood P	$5	490	495	— 5
3500	Ocelot B	$14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
10325	Oshawa A	$7¾	7½	7½	
3600	Page Pet	$9¾	9⅝	9¾	
1800	Pamour A	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
1060	PanCan P	$39⅝	39½	39½	— ⅜
8	Patino N V	$18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
10850	Pembina	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
637	Petrofina	$24	23¾	24	+ ¼
3814	Pine Point	$28½	27¾	28	+ ¼
26500	Place G	273	265	268	
1200	Placer	$28¾	28½	28¾	— ¼
1000	Ram	$9⅛	9	9	— ¼
2005	Rd Stenhs A	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
5400	Reichhold	$10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
4625	Revnu Prp	134	133	134	+ 1
4950	Roman	$30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ½
24950	Sceptre	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
2000	Scotts A	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
12639	Shell Can	$16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
31132	Sherritt A	$10	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅜
500	Sigma	$37	36½	36⅞	— ⅛
22134	Simpsons	250	235	250	
4966	Simpsn S A	$8	8	8	— ¼
2050	Slater Stl	$13⅞	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
1550	Southm	$26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
250	St Brodcst	$12⅝	12½	12½	
6605	Stelco A	$29	28¾	29	+ ¼
20890	Steep R	410	395	405	+ 5
600	Tara	$13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
6634	Teck Cor A	$12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
5466	Teck Cor B	$11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
510	Teledyne	$8	8	8	+ ⅛
3550	Tex Can	$50¼	49½	49½	— ⅜
16655	Thom N A	$16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
17457	Tor Dm Bk	$22¾	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
1075	Torstar B	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
2249	Traders A	$16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅜
8400	Trns Mt A	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
5350	TrCan PL	$18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
4125	UGas A	$10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
3022	Union Oil	$23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅜
1475	U Keno	$10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ¼
2375	U Siscoe	$9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
500	Un Carbid	$18¼	18¼	18¼	
600	Verstl Cor	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
1600	Vestgron	$14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ½
3100	Voyager P	$23½	23½	23½	
4125	Weldwod	$21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅜
10400	West Mine	$5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
25	Westnhse	$27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
800	Weston	$23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
1550	Woodwd A	$20⅜	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
2300	Yk Bear	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
10900	Yukon C	355	350	350	— 5

Total sales 3,563,426 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices January 22, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
564	Algoma St	$28½	27¾	28½	+ ½
200	Asbestos	$45½	45½	45½	
8830	Bnk Mont	$26⅝	26¼	26⅝	
12400	Basic Res	$5⅝	5	5⅝	
1100	Can Cem	$12⅛	12	12	— ¼
415	Cdn Ind	$20¾	20¾	20¾	
5201	Con Bath	$13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
3100	Dom TxtA	$13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
1200	FCA Int	294	291	294	—1
5422	Imasco	$38¾	38½	38½	— ½
2075	Laur Fin	$10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
1084	Power Cp	$22	22	22	
15325	Royal Bk	$39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	
250	Steinbrg A	$22	22	22	

Total sales 377,128 shares.

European Gold Markets

January 22, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	234.40	235.00	+4.45
Zurich	234.375	235.125	+4.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	232.14	232.47	+1.85

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris: Opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options

(prices in $/oz.)

Base	Feb.	May	Aug.
235	7.75-8.75	15.00-16.00	— —
240	5.75-6.75	13.00-14.00	— —
245	3.50-4.50	10.00-11.00	— —
250	3.00-4.00	7.50-8.50	15.75-16.75
255	2.00-3.00	6.00-7.00	13.00-14.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

BRISA AUTO-ESTRADAS DE PORTUGAL S.A.R.L.

EUA 15,000,000 - 8 3/4% - 1974/1989

BRISA AUTO-ESTRADAS DE PORTUGAL is committed to reimburse - on February 6, 1979 - an amount of EUA 1,000,000 - representing debentures of an international loan payable in EUA, and issued in 1974.

Following a draw carried out in the presence of Mrs. Jeanne HOUSSE, Court Usher, **the 1000 debentures of EUA 1,000 face value, bearing the numbers:**

14,289 to 15,000, 1 to 63, 65 to 66, 69 to 291 inclusive

will be reimbursed as part of the amortization of EUA 1,000,000 - payable on February 6, 1979.

These debentures will be payable at par and the coupons dated February 6, 1980 and those following will cease bearing interest effective February 6, 1979.

The following banks will assure the reimbursement of said debentures and the payment of interests falling due as of February 6, 1979:

CREDIT LYONNAIS LUXEMBOURG
CREDIT LYONNAIS PARIS
KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE, LUXEMBOURG
COMMERZBANK A.G. FRANKFURT
BANQUE BRUXELLES-LAMBERT S.A., BRUSSELS
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V., AMSTERDAM

The list of the numbers drawn in the amortization as of February 6, 1978 not yet presented for reimbursement is as follows:

6557/561 - 6596/601 - 6917/923 - 7358/359 - 7387 - 7410/411 - 7419/420 - 7424 - 7446/447.

Amount remaining in circulation after February 6, 1979: EUA 12,000,000.

$150,000,000

Kingdom of Norway

9¾% Notes Due January 15, 1984

Interest Payable July 15 and January 15

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

Salomon Brothers

Bergen Bank — Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse — Den norske Creditbank

The First Boston Corporation — Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated

Atlantic Capital Corporation — Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Incorporated — Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated — Daiwa Securities America Inc.

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. — Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated — E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. — Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated

Lazard Frères & Co. — Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower & Co. — Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated

UBS Securities, Inc. — Warburg Paribas Becker Incorporated — Wertheim & Co., Inc. — Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

Bear, Stearns & Co. — L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin — Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.

Andresens Bank A.S — Banca Commerciale Italiana — Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V. — Banque Nationale de Paris

Bayerische Vereinsbank — Hambros Bank Limited — Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise — Orion Bank Limited

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited — Union Bank of Norway Ltd. — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

The Bank of Bermuda Limited — Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations — The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.

January, 1979

NYSE Trading Closing Prices January 22

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
21⅞	8⅞	PSA			9	64	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	+ ¼
13⅞	11¼	PacAS	1.24	10.		27	12	11⅞	12	
24⅞	21¾	PacGE	2.32	9.7	8	826	24	23½	24	+ ⅜
21⅞	18⅝	PacLtg	2	9.8	7	45	20½	20⅜	20⅜	
57⅜	32⅝	PacLm	2	4.6	13	11	44⅛	43⅝	43⅞	+ ¼
21½	17¾	PNwTel	1.52	8.4	7	15	18⅛	18	18	— ¼
		PNwTel rt				21	5-32	5-32	5-32	
54½	30¼	PacPet	1.14	2.1	12	862	54⅞	54⅛	54½	
23	19¼	PacPw	1.92	9.3	8	154	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
17	14	PacTT	1.40	9.3	7	45	15¼	15	15⅛	
74½	62	PacTT pf	6	9.4		z100	64	64	64	+1
14¼	10	PacTin	.80	6.7	6	12	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅜
13⅜	6¼	PaineW	.44	5.6	4	60	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
17	12¾	PaiW pf1.30		9.6		2	13½	13½	13½	
20⅝	13⅝	PalmBc	1	5.8	5	26	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ¼
8¾	3⅝	Pamida	.12	2.7	10	35	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
10¾	4¾	PanAm			3	1806	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
48	36⅛	PanEP	2.80	6.5	7	70	43½	43¼	43¼	— ¼
23⅛	14⅜	Paprcft	1.14	5.8	8	26	20⅛	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
17½	10¾	Pargas	1.06	8.7	12	6	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
72	44¼	ParkDr	.40	.7	6	72	57	56½	57	+ ¼
21⅛	18⅛	ParkDr	wi			16	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
30¾	20¼	ParHan	1.10	4.5	7	47	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	— ⅛
29½	17½	ParkPn	.60b	2.2	9	97	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	7	PatPtl			30	477	14⅛	12¾	13	—1¼
24½	15½	Pavlsnw	.50	2.8	9	14	18½	18	18	— ¼
29⅛	20	Peabdy	.28b	1.2	9	25	23⅞	23½	23⅝	— ¼
12⅜	5½	Pengo				21	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
19⅛	14⅜	PenCen				426	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
10½	9⅝	PennCn prA				13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅜	5	PenCn prB				164	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2¾	PenDix				72	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
43¼	29⅝	Penney	1.76	5.7	7	1373	31⅜	30⅝	30⅞	— ⅜
24¼	19	PaPL	1.92	9.7	7	105	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	
52½	44	PaPL pf4.40		9.9		z10	44½	44½	44½	—1
52¾	44	PaPL pf4.50		9.7		z10	46½	46½	46½	+1¼
101	84	PaPL pf8.60		9.9		z50	86½	86½	86½	+ ½
95½	80	PaPL pf8.40		10.		z90	82	81¼	81¼	— ¼
112	101	PaPL pf	11	10.		z50	105½	105½	105½	+ ¾
127	112½	PaPL pf	13	11.		z100	114½	114¼	114¼	+ ¼
92½	74½	PaPL pf	8	11.		z100	76	76	76	—1
98	82	PaPL pf8.70		10.		z320	85½	84	84	— ½
42½	31½	Penwlt	2.20	6.6	7	83	33⅝	32½	33⅛	+ ⅝
33⅝	26⅝	Pennzol	2	6.3	10	267	32¼	32	32	— ⅛
14	7	PeopDr	.24	2.2	7	8	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
37⅝	31⅜	PeopGs	2.88	8.6	7	543	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	— ¼
33⅞	24⅜	PepsiCo	1	3.8	11	638	26⅛	25⅞	26	
30½	17	PerkinE	.52	1.9	14	266	28⅛	27⅞	28	— ⅛
17⅜	8⅜	Pertec			10	66	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
49⅞	32⅝	Petrie	1.20	3.0	12	188	40	39¾	40	+ ½
35⅞	27	Petrolan	1.04	3.3	8	8	31¾	31⅝	31¾	+ ⅛
25⅛	20⅝	PetRs	2.47e	10.		33	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
39	25½	Pfizer	1.20	3.6	12	348	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
27⅞	17⅝	PhelpD	.60	2.4	31	341	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	15	PhilaEl	1.80	11.	10	209	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
42¼	36	PhilE pf3.80		10.		z60	37	37	37	—1
49	39	PhilE pf4.30		10.		z30	43	42	43	+1⅛
48½	41½	PhilE pf4.40		10.		z70	43	42¾	42¾	
106¾	98	PhilE pf9.52		9.5		z10	100	100	100	+1
106½	91½	PhilE pf9.50		10.		z2500	92¼	92¼	92¼	— ¾
87⅛	73	PhilE pf7.80		10.		z100	76	76	76	+1
85	70	PhilE pf7.75		11.		z100	72	72	72	+1
28⅜	17	PhilaSub	.96	4.3	7	103	22¼	21⅞	22¼	
76¾	56	PhilMr	2.05	2.9	11	405	69⅝	68⅞	69⅝	+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	Philind	.28	5.3	6	26	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
36⅝	26⅝	PhilPet	1.20	4.0	8	395	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ¼
18	8⅝	PhilVH	.60	4.4	4	8	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
14½	8⅝	PiedAvt	.24	1.9	4	100	13	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
17¾	15⅝	PiedNG	1.56a	9.0	8	16	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ½
10⅛	5	Pier 1	.20	2.1	6	62	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
47¾	33½	Pilsbry	1.52	4.3	8	135	35⅞	35½	35¾	+ ⅛
31½	24½	Pioner	1.76	6.3	7	44	27¾	27½	27¾	
21¼	11¼	PionrEl			9	21	20¾	20½	20½	+ ¼
29	18¼	PitneyB	1.20	4.6	9	108	26	25¾	25⅞	
25⅛	19½	PittFrg	.80a	3.8	8	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
26	16	Pittstn	1.20	6.0	95	231	20	19⅝	19⅞	
10⅛	3⅝	PlanRsc			9	143	6½	6	6½	+ ¼
23⅞	10⅝	Plantrn	.12	.6	14	84	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ½
32¾	6⅛	Playboy	.12	.7	27	123	18⅛	17½	18	— ⅛
24¼	16½	Plessy	1.25e	5.8	9	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
31½	16	Pneumo	1	4.3	11	108	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
13⅝	11¼	PogoPd	.20b	1.7	10	197	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
60¼	23⅝	Polaroid	1	1.9	16	1095	53⅞	52⅝	53⅝	+1
30½	13⅝	Pndrosa	.30	1.5	7	131	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
36	17½	PopeTal	1	3.8	5	4	26⅛	26	26	— ¼
22½	13	Portec	.80b	4.8	12	42	16⅝	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
20⅞	16½	PortGE	1.70	9.5	9	64	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
111½	99⅞	PoG pf11.50		11.		z30	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	
39¼	23⅝	Potltch	1.16	3.6	8	29	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	
15¾	13½	PotmEl	1.34	9.6	8	84	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
45	38½	PotEl pf2.44		6.0		1	40½	40½	40½	+1½
52¾	44¼	PotEl pf4.50		9.7		z460	46½	46	46½	— ½
26⅛	15½	Premier	.64	2.6	10	21	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	
44⅝	21¼	PrimeCm			26	207	33½	32⅝	33⅝	+1⅛
93	73⅝	ProctG	3	3.4	14	233	87⅛	86⅝	87⅛	— ⅜
26⅞	18⅝	Proler			33	11	22½	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅝
18½	15⅞	PSvCol	1.60	9.8	10	177	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
24¾	21⅝	PSCol pf2.10		9.3		5	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
29	24	PSInd	2.16	8.3	9	145	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
42¼	37	PSIn pf3.50		9.2		z200	38	38	38	+ ½
13⅞	11	PSIn pf 1.08		9.8		z100	11¼	11	11	— ¼
105⅝	95¼	PSInd pf8.52		8.9		z900	95¾	95¾	95¾	
22½	18⅝	PSvNH	2.12	10.	7	272	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
29⅞	25	PSNH pf2.75		10.		z60	26½	25½	26½	+ ¾
22⅞	18⅝	PSvNM	1.76	8.9	6	232	20	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
24⅞	20	PSvEG	2.12	10.	7	570	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
16½	14⅛	PSEG pf1.40		9.7		4	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
51¾	42	PSEG pf4.30		9.8		z100	44	44	44	+1⅜
59½	52⅛	PSEG pf5.05		9.5		z100	53½	53¼	53¼	—1¼
27⅞	25	PSEG pf2.43		9.6		4	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
91	79⅝	PSEG pf7.70		9.3		z3000	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	+2⅛
92⅝	81½	PSEG pf7.80		9.5		z250	82	82	82	+ ½
89⅝	75⅜	PSEG pf7.52		9.5		z5000	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
10⅝	4⅝	Publick				227	7¼	6¾	7⅛	+ ¼
8⅝	3½	Pueblo			5	20	4⅝	4½	4½	
7⅜	4⅛	PR Cem			4	13	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
18¼	15⅝	PaSPL	1.56	9.7	7	122	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
48	24	Pullmn	1.60	4.6	6	110	36	34⅞	35	—1¼
20⅛	14⅝	Purex	1.16	7.3	8	31	16¼	16	16	
6⅛	2¼	PuritnFa			6	78	4	3¾	4	
30¾	19⅝	Purolt	1.28	5.0	12	17	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
27⅜	20⅛	QuakO	1.20	4.8	7	268	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ¼
113	104	QuaO pf9.56		8.9		z250	107½	107½	107½	+1½
19⅛	12⅝	QuakSO	.88	6.4	10	97	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
32	19½	Quanex	1.32	4.7	7	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
20¼	19½	Quanex	wi			2	19½	d19	19	— ⅝
12½	4⅞	Questor	.20	2.9	15	29	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
27	19	QuestrpfA	2	10.		1	20	20	20	+ ½
		— R—R—R —								
33⅝	23	RCA	1.40	5.2	7	475	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
44	37	RCApf	3.50	8.4		z200	41½	41	41½	+1¼
74	58½	RCA pf	4	6.7		7	60½	60	60	— ⅜
17½	9⅝	RTE	.60	4.8	6	15	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
20	9	RLC	.52	3.5	5	81	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
16¼	11	RalsPur	.50	4.3	8	1306	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
17	3¾	Ramad	.12e	1.0	33	864	11½	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
20⅝	17⅝	Ranco			7	62	17⅝	d17	17	—1
16¾	5⅜	RapAm	.40e	2.6	3	79	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
40¾	24½	Raybt	1.60b	5.5	5	22	29	28½	29	+ ⅝
27¾	14⅝	Raymndin	1	5.9	5	25	17¼	16⅞	17	
58⅝	29⅝	Raythn	1.60	3.2	11	282	50½	49⅝	50½	+ ⅝
32¾	18⅝	ReadBat	1	4.8	7	150	20¾	20⅜	20¾	+ ⅜
21⅞	12¼	RltRef	1.93	12.	8	3	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	Redman	.03e	.5	5	294	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
11⅜	7⅛	ReeceCp	.60	7.0	7	20	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	21⅞	ReevsB	1.80	6.2	4	111	29⅛	28⅞	29	
16⅜	10⅜	ReichCh	.74	6.1	6	12	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
41	27⅜	ReinEl	1.50	4.6	8	40	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
37	23⅝	ReinGp	1.60b	4.4	5	90	36	35⅝	36	
56	37½	RelG pf 2.20		4.0		3	55	54¾	55	+ ¾
27⅞	23⅞	RelG pf 2.60		11.		30	24¾	24½	24½	+ ⅛
28¾	25	Relin pf2.68		10.		20	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ¼
23½	10½	RepCp	.32e	1.7	4	54	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ¾
30	20¾	RepFnS	1.50	5.5	4	6	27½	27¼	27½	
3	1⅝	RepMtg				2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
27¾	21¼	RepStl	1.80a	6.7	4	160	27⅛	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
25⅛	21	RepTex	1	4.5	7	39	22½	21¾	22⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	9	ResvOil	.24	2.1	10	110	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
26¼	19⅛	RsOil pf1.75		8.6		30	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
31½	17⅝	RevcoD	.64	2.7	10	131	24⅝	24	24⅛	— ⅝
19⅛	10½	Revere			5	73	15⅝	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
59	37⅞	Revlon	1.30	2.4	14	479	53¼	53	53¼	+ ⅛
20½	11⅝	Rexham	.60	3.2	10	31	19⅝	19	19	— ¼
21¼	15¼	Rexnrd	.88	4.8	6	109	18⅝	17½	18¼	+1⅛
65	52¼	Reynln	3.80	6.8	7	206	56	55⅝	56	+ ¼
39¾	24½	ReyMtl	1.80	5.1	6	62	35¾	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
84	61½	ReyM pf4.50		6.1		1	74	74	74	+ ½
25¼	14½	RichCo	1.20	6.4	5	16	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
31	19⅞	RchMer	1.06	4.5	10	51	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	— ¼
22¼	15⅝	RiegelT	1.50	8.9	6	4	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
35¼	20⅝	RioGran	.90	3.2	6	4	28½	28½	28½	
18⅞	12¾	RioGr pf .80		5.4		39	15	14½	14⅞	
26	16¼	RiteAid	.42	2.0	8	71	21½	20⅞	21½	+ ⅝
29½	17	Robshw	1.20	5.9	6	12	20⅝	20	20¼	— ⅜
35	22⅝	Robtsn	1.70	6.3	7	17	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
12⅝	8½	Robins	.40	4.2	8	114	9½	9⅜	9½	
19⅝	16½	RochG	1.44b	8.3	7	39	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
20⅛	15	RochTl	1.56	8.5	7	56	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
15¼	10⅛	Rockowr	1	9.3	4	27	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
38	29	Rockwl	2.40	6.6	6	88	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅜
33⅞	26	Rklnf pf1.35		4.2		1	32	32	32	+ ½
40¼	28½	RohmH	1.52	4.1	10	141	37¾	37⅛	37½	+ ⅜
19⅞	6⅛	Rohrind			7	85	18	17½	18	
23	14¾	Rollins	.60	3.3	9	21	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
51	25½	Rolm			26	181	50	47½	49⅝	+1¼
6¼	2½	Ronson				19	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
11½	10⅛	Roper	.90	8.7	4	45	10⅛	d10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
21½	12½	Rorer	.76	4.2	16	930	18⅞	18⅛	18¼	— ⅜
23⅝	15	Rosario	.50a	2.6	12	129	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+ ¼
27¼	12¼	Rowan	.08	.4	10	70	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	
20⅝	13	RC Cos	1.04	7.2	8	199	14½	14¼	14⅜	
65½	55⅝	RoylD	4.85e	7.5	6	274	64½	63⅝	64¼	— ½
34¼	21¾	Rubbrm	.76	3.1	11	80	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	
13⅝	9⅝	RussTog	.86	8.4	8	14	10½	10⅛	10½	
23¼	14⅝	RyanH	1	6.2	7	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
30⅝	13½	RyderS	.80	3.4	7	162	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
		— S—S—S —								
10¼	4⅝	SCA	.35t	4.5	13	219	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
23½	15⅛	SCM	1.10	5.8	4	31	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅜
23¾	6¼	SPSTec	.50	2.8	26	33	18¼	18	18	— ⅜
35¾	22½	Sabine	.56	1.7	23	11	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
13	6⅝	Safgdin	.32	3.2	10	17	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
46	35⅝	Safewy	2.60	6.2	8	27	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
16¾	9½	SagaCp	.44	4.1	6	43	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
29⅞	21¾	SJoMn	1.30	5.1	15	67	25⅝	25	25¼	+ ¼
14	12½	StJoLP	1.26	9.7	6	6	13¼	13	13	
43⅞	34⅝	StLSaF	2.50	6.7	5	3	37½	37¼	37¼	
12½	10	SPaul	1.02e	9.8		28	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
35¼	25½	StRegP	1.80	6.1	8	151	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ¼
8¾	5½	Salant	.40	6.5	4	20	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
21¾	9¾	Sambos	.60	5.8	7	313	10½	10¼	10⅜	
16⅞	14¼	SDieGE	1.44	9.4	7	123	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
16⅞	8¼	SJuanR	1.05t	7.4	20	49	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
23¼	12⅜	Sanders	.40	2.2	9	30	18¼	17⅞	18	— ⅛
39½	29⅝	SFeInd	2.20	6.8	18	204	32½	32	32⅜	+ ⅛
10⅛	8	SFeIn pf	.50	5.7		4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
40½	22⅞	SFeInt	.60	2.1	11	744	28¼	28	28⅛	— ¼
19⅛	13	SgtWel	.72	4.8	7	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	SaulRE				3	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
8½	3¼	SavAStp			20	101	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
15	6⅝	SavOnD	.36	3.5	8	26	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	10⅛	SavElP	1	9.0	4	38	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	11½	SavE pf1.28		11.		6	12	11¾	12	+ ⅜
24¾	11⅜	Savin	.50	3.5	4	132	14½	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Saxon			8	296	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅜
6	2⅞	Schaefer			10		3½	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
38	26¼	SchrPlo	1.24	4.1	9	366	30⅜	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
16¾	9¼	Schitz	.40	4.0	36	198	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
101	64⅝	Schimb	1.40	1.4	18	293	98⅛	97¼	98⅛	— ⅛
21¼	19¾	SCOA n	.80	3.8	8	95	u21⅛	19⅞	21	— ⅛
7	3½	ScotLad	.36r	8.7		44	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
36⅛	22	ScotFet	1.60	6.2	6	286	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅝
21¾	15⅝	ScottF	.64	3.4	7	11	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ½
19¼	12⅝	ScottP	.84	5.2	9	760	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	Scottys	.28	2.5	8	45	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
24⅞	17¼	Scovill	1.40	7.4	6	48	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅛	Scudder			16	6	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
15¼	11⅝	SeaCA pf1.46		12.		6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
36⅞	16⅝	SeaCont	.42	1.9	6	97	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
35⅞	23⅝	SeabCL	2.20	8.1	6	95	27¼	27⅛	27¼	
15½	5½	SeabWA	.40b	2.7	5	669	15	14½	14⅝	+1⅜
31½	23	Seafst	.96	3.6	7	51	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
30⅝	20⅛	Seagrm	1.12	3.7	11	124	30¼	30	30	— ⅜
17½	9⅝	Seagrv	.27e	1.9	7	28	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
29¼	14⅝	SealPw	1.10	4.8	8	33	23	22⅞	23	+1
16⅞	10⅛	SearleG	.52	4.1		237	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	19⅝	Sears	1.12a	5.4	8	1381	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
14¾	7¼	Seatrain			15	72	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
48¼	27¼	Sedco	.64	2.2	8	81	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	SelgLI	1.20b	9.7	5	8	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
11½	7⅛	SvCplnt	.28	3.7	5	22	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ¼
49¼	20⅛	Servmt	1.50	3.1	15	10	48¼	48⅛	48¼	
15⅝	7⅛	Shakspr	.48	5.3	6	17	9	8⅞	9	
28¾	11⅛	Shaklee	.74	4.6	5	47	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
34½	15⅝	Shapell	.15	.6	3	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
17½	5⅝	ShearH	.40	3.7	3	153	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅜
37⅞	28½	ShellOil	1.80	5.7	6	45	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞	— ¼
14⅜	8⅞	ShelGlo	.70	6.7	4	33	10⅝	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
31⅝	19⅝	Shrwin				50	21½	21⅜	21½	
58	44	Shrw pf4.40		9.4		z100	47	47	47	+1
14⅝	12½	SierPac	1.22	9.3	8	28	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
27⅝	19⅛	Signal	.80	3.1	7	234	26⅛	26	26	—1
38⅞	28⅝	Signode	1.48	4.6	7	11	32⅜	32½	32½	— ½
21⅞	8⅝	SimpPrec	.24	1.5	13	59	17⅛	16½	16½	— ½
14⅝	8⅛	SimpPat	.56	5.0	11	449	11⅛	11	11¼	
24⅞	13⅝	Singer	.80	5.8	3	243	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
40¼	30¼	Singr pf3.50		11.		14	32¼	32	32	— ⅜
30⅝	20¼	Skaggs	.80	2.9	9	8	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	
28⅝	11¾	SkilCp	.40e	1.4	9	72	28⅛	28	28½	
17⅛	9½	Skyline	.48	4.0	8	253	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	13½	SmithA	1.40	7.0	4	7	20¼	20	20	
50½	30½	Smithint	.92	2.0	9	24	47	46½	46½	— ½
102½	46½	Smtkln	1.80	1.9	20	277	97	95⅝	97	+ ⅜
22	14½	SmithTr	.80	4.9	5	3	16½	16⅜	16½	
26¼	16½	Smucker	1	5.0	7	4	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
44⅞	27¾	SnapOn	1.28	3.1	14	15	41⅜	41	41⅜	+ ⅜
9¼	7	SonyCp	.15e	1.7	14	95	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
58¾	44⅝	SooLin	4.60e	8.1	7	15	57	56	57	+1⅜
6½	2⅝	SoAltTr				2	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
19	16	SCrEG	1.62	9.4	8	123	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	
20¾	17	SoJerin	1.68	9.3	8	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	19¼	Soutdwn	.60	1.8	14	7	33	33	33	
15⅝	9⅞	SoetBk	.60	4.7	7	37	12⅝	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	7⅛	SoetPS	1.17t	15.	7	15	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
27	22⅞	SoCalE	2.48	9.4	7	512	26½	26¼	26¼	— ¼
17¾	13	SouthCo	1.54	11.	10	629	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
20⅞	17¼	SoInGE	1.40	7.8	6	20	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
38⅞	27⅝	SoNRes	1.25	3.9	6	182	32⅝	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅜
39½	34½	SNETel	3.20	9.0	6	12	36	35⅞	35¾	— ⅛
34⅝	25	SouPac	2.40	8.6	6	144	27⅞	27⅝	27¾	
57¼	44½	SouRy	2.88	6.3	6	77	46½	45½	46	+ ¼
6⅛	5⅝	SouRy pf.50		9.1		8	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
26⅞	18½	SoUnCo	1.76	8.0	6	17	21⅞	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	22⅛	Soutind	.72b	2.5	10	81	28⅝	28½	28⅜	— ⅛
55½	38⅞	SouRoyl	1	1.9	14	83	52¼	52	52¼	+ ⅛
30½	15⅝	SwtAir	.28	1.2	5	71	24	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	23⅜	SwtBsh	1.24	5.0	7	42	25	24⅝	25	
17	8½	SwtFore	.30	2.1	4	259	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
32½	20	SwtFl pf1.50		5.7		26	27	26	26½	+ ½
15⅝	13¼	SwtPS	1.28	9.1	9	322	14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	12½	SparlF	.40	2.5	7	10	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
15½	8⅞	Sparton	.60	4.8	12	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
26⅝	15⅝	SpectPh			16	130	23⅛	22⅜	23	— ¾
23½	14⅝	SperryH	1	6.7	5	20	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	32⅝	SprryR	1.32	2.8	8	506	47⅞	47½	47¾	
20⅜	12⅝	SprngsM	1.05	6.5	9	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
27	19⅝	SquarD	1.50	6.8	8	240	22⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
37⅝	22	Squibb	1.08	3.4	12	563	32⅛	31⅝	32	— ⅛
13⅛	12⅜	StaRite	.70	5.3	7		13⅜	13	13⅛	
23	16½	Staley	1	4.9	16	60	20½	19½	20½	+1
29⅝	22½	StBrnd	1.36	5.3	10	92	25¾	25¼	25½	— ⅛
47	40	StdBr pf3.50		8.3		z20	42	42	42	—1
35	23½	StBPnl	.56	2.3	11	28	24	23⅝	24	
20½	11⅞	StdMotA	.34	3.8	9	32	17⅞	17	17	— ⅛
48⅞	34⅜	StOilCl	2.60	5.7	8	697	45⅞	45½	45⅝	— ⅛
58	44	StOInd	2.80	4.9	8	631	56¾	56⅜	56⅝	— ⅛
43½	28⅝	StOilOh	.88	2.1	13	542	41¾	41	41½	— ⅛
12¼	5⅝	StPacCp	.50b	6.2	4	21	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
17⅜	12¾	Standex	.60	3.7	8	24	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
29	22¼	StanW	1.08	4.5	7	40	24	23½	23¾	
29⅞	22¼	Starret	1.32	4.8	6	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3¼	StMutInv			4	48	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	StaMSe	1.05	9.7		30	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
49¼	35⅛	StaufCh	2	5.3	7	43	38⅛	37⅝	38	— ⅛
8	6¼	SterlBcp	.66	9.4	8	13	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
19¼	12¾	SterlDg	.77	4.5	11	896	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	SterPre	.12b	3.6	10	28	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt	.50	2.1	10	93	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
18⅜	13⅝	StevenJ	1.20b	8.6	7	66	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
38⅞	27½	StewWa	2.10	6.5	6	6	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅛
31½	17¼	StokVC	1.32	4.4	10	72	30¼	29½	30	+ ½
13	10⅞	StokVC pf	1	8.6		z100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
54¼	42⅝	StoneW	2.75r	5.9	9	4	46⅝	46½	46½	— ⅛
20⅝	13	StopShp	1.10	6.5	4	2	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
38⅞	17⅜	StorTec			18	617	34¼	33¼	34⅛	+ ⅝
35¾	20⅜	StorerB	1.30	4.1	8	33	32	31⅝	31¾	— ¼
32⅝	27⅝	StuWor	1.25	4.3	5	86	29½	28¾	29¼	— ⅞
5	2¾	SuavSho	.20	5.9	14	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
23¼	16½	SubPrG	1.32	7.4	6	38	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ½
32	18⅝	SunChm	.60	2.4	5	10	25½	25¼	25¼	— ½
27¼	19	SunEl	.60	2.4	15	18	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¼
47⅝	35⅛	SunCo	2.80	6.6	6	41	42⅝	41⅞	42⅛	
48⅞	36⅛	SunC pf 2.25		5.2		3	43¼	43¼	43¼	
24⅝	16⅞	Sunbm	1.40	7.3	7	49	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
24⅝	19	Sundstr	.80	3.5	8	502	23⅛	22¼	23⅛	+ ⅜
69¾	50	Sunds pf3.50		6.1		3	57¾	56⅞	57¾	+1¾
14	9	SunsM	.20e	1.8	21	84	11½	11	11¼	+ ⅛
20¼	15⅞	SuprVal	.54	3.3	8	40	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
337	241	SuprOil	2.80	.9	35	7	321	320	320	—2
16⅛	8⅞	SupmkG	.42	3.5	5	70	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
13¼	5	Supscp				60	7⅞	7½	7½	— ½
11⅞	7¾	SutroM	.90e	9.1	10	17	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
29⅝	15⅛	Swank	1.40a	6.2	7	7	23	22¾	22¾	— ½
21¼	14½	Sybron	.96	5.1	8	52	18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
16	7⅝	Systron	.10	1.0	8	79	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
		— T—T—T —								
20⅝	10⅝	TRE	.84	5.9	11	19	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ½
42⅞	27½	TRW	1.80	5.0	7	212	36⅞	36	36¼	
25¼	17½	TaftBrd	.64	3.0	8	9	21⅜	21½	21½	— ⅜
5	1⅝	Talcott				17	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	10	Talley	1	8.2	6	125	12¼	11¾	12⅛	+ ½
15⅝	11⅛	Talley pf	1	8.2		57	12½	12	12¼	+ ⅜
21⅝	16⅝	TampE	1.32	7.3	7	1036	18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	19⅜	Tandy			9	578	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	11⅝	Tandycft			11	70	25⅞	25	25½	— ⅛
13⅞	7¼	Toppan	.28	2.2	12	192	13	12⅝	12¾	— ¼
15⅝	8¼	Technor	.40	3.2		69	12⅝	12½	12½	
15½	7⅝	Tchncolr	.60	6.4	10	41	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ¼
14⅝	7⅞	Technicn			10	51	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
54	32½	Tektrnx	.64	1.2	15	171	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Telecor			6	45	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
14⅞	8¼	Teleprmt			21	385	14½	13⅞	14½	+ ⅝
9¼	3	Telex			12	492	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
34½	28	Tennco	2.20	7.2	7	185	30⅝	30⅜	30¾	
12¾	6⅝	Tesoro			5	124	8½	8⅜	8½	
25⅝	19⅛	Tesor pf2.16		10.		6	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	22⅛	Texaco	2	8.2	9	1525	24½	24⅝	24¼	— ⅛
41¾	34⅜	TexCm	1.40	3.8	8	85	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
47	32	TexEst	2.30	6.0	8	45	38¾	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
27¾	25⅝	TxET pf2.40		9.1		2	26½	26½	26½	
30⅞	26¼	TxET pf2.87		10.		29	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
48⅝	34⅞	TexGT	2.64	6.9	7	11	38½	38¼	38½	— ⅛
21	16	TexInd	.60	3.1	5	64	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ½
92½	61⅝	TexInst	2	2.2	15	135	89	87⅝	89	+1⅜
11⅛	5⅝	TexInt			17	169	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
36½	24⅝	TexOGs	.36b	1.1	9	507	34¼	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅛
57	38⅝	TxPcLd	.40e	.9	15	8	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
22¼	18	TexUtil	1.52	7.9	8	13766	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
24⅞	15⅝	Texsglf	1.20	5.4	20	138	22⅝	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅛
44⅝	35¼	Texalf pf	3	7.6		31	39½	39¼	39¼	
13½	2¼	TexfiInd			9	219	9¼	8⅞	9	
35	22⅛	Textron	1.80	6.9	6	186	26⅛	26	26⅛	
38½	27	Textr pf2.08		7.3		4	29⅞	28½	28½	— ⅜
39⅝	23¼	Thiokol	1.30	4.1	7	81	31⅝	31⅜	31½	+ ⅛
48¾	33½	ThmBet	1.32	3.2	13	39	41¼	41	41⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	8¼	ThomIn	.52b	5.3	6	5	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
33⅝	20	ThmJW	1.50	6.7	5	25	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
16	7⅝	Thrifty	.52	3.6	12	93	14⅝	14½	14½	— ¼
29	17½	Ticor	1.21a	5.4	6	76	22½	21⅞	22½	+1
28⅛	18⅜	Tidwatr	.80	3.6	8	100	22½	22	22	— ⅜
34⅝	15¼	Tigerint	.60	2.3	8	x209	25¾	25	25¾	+ ½
50⅜	33⅝	Timein	1.50	3.6	8	143	42⅛	41¼	41¾	
38½	28⅝	Timl pfA1.57		5.1		1	31	31	31	— ½
32⅝	28⅝	Timl pfB1.57		5.2		12	30⅞	30¼	30¼	— ½
35¼	22⅞	TimesM	1.20	3.6	10	99	33¼	33⅛	33¼	
56¼	41	Timkn	2.60a	4.7	7	12	54⅞	54½	54⅞	— ⅛
34½	12⅝	ToddSh			7	24	23¾	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅜
18¼	12¾	Tokheim	.60	3.4	8	34	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅜
25½	20⅛	TolEdis	2.20	9.9	8	89	22½	22	22¼	+ ¼
26¾	21½	TolEd pf2.36		9.8		2	24¼	24	24¼	
25	20½	TolEd pf2.21		10.		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
12⅛	7⅝	TonkaCp	.48	4.9		18	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	8	TootRol	.40b	3.7	7	22	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
21	17⅝	ToroCo	.60	3.0	10	180	20⅜	20	20⅛	— ½
26⅛	14⅛	Tracor	.40	2.2	7	39	18⅝	18	18¼	— ⅛
45⅞	31	Trane	1.84	4.4	8	25	41¾	41½	41½	— ⅜
38¼	27¾	TranUn	2.12	7.3	6	17	29½	29⅜	29⅛	— ⅜
30⅜	11	TWC			3	962	19⅝	17¾	17¾	—1⅞
23½	17⅛	TWC pf	2	10.		4	20¼	20	20	
18⅝	15⅞	TWC pf 1.90		11.		39	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	12⅞	Transm	1	5.9	5	424	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
23¾	19½	Traninc	2	9.5		8	21	21	21	+ ⅛
24	16⅝	Transco	1.10	5.1	9	186	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ¼
12⅜	7½	Transcn	.60	5.3	7	63	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
104¾	97¼	TrG pf 10.32		10.		z40	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	— ¼
27⅞	23½	TrGP pf2.50		10.		4	24	24	24	+ ⅛
18¼	11¼	TrnsOh	.40b	2.7	4	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
29⅝	21	Tranwy	1.60	7.5	5	21	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
40⅝	26⅝	Travirs	2.08	5.8	4	470	36¼	35¾	36⅛	+ ⅜
44⅞	32	Travelr pf	2	5.0		13	40	38¾	40	+1¼
20⅜	17⅞	TriCon	2.07e	11.		73	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ½
31¼	22⅞	TriCn pf2.50		8.8		2	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
3⅞	1⅝	TriSoM			7	11	3	2⅞	3	
13½	7⅛	Triaind				30	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	14¾	TriaPc	.72	4.3	6	11	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
11¾	6⅝	Trico	.14	1.7	7	10	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
25	15⅝	Trinityln	1	4.9	6	28	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	14⅝	TucsnG	1.32	8.3	8	54	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
40⅜	21½	TCFox	1.20a	3.6	4	107	33⅝	33⅜	33¼	+ ¼
24½	15⅛	TwinDs	.90	4.8	6	4	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
23¾	13	TycoLab	.80	4.4	3	23	18¼	18¼	18⅛	— ¼
19¼	13⅝	TylerCp	.40	2.3	9	1868	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
34⅝	17	Tymshr			15	57	31⅛	30⅝	30¾	— ⅜
		— U—U—U —								
45¼	19⅝	UAL	.80	2.4	3	959	34¼	33⅝	34	— ⅛
23⅞	16⅝	UGI	1.56	8.9	6	8	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
30¾	25⅝	UGI pf	2.75	10.		z100	27¼	27¼	27¼	+1
22⅝	14	UMC	1.20	7.7	7	12	15⅞	15½	15⅝	
2⅞	1⅝	UMET Tr				2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
34¼	16	UNCRes	.40	2.2	6	89	18¾	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	17	UVind	1	3.3	6	2757	30⅜	29⅞	30	— ⅜
89	60¼	UVin pf5.50		6.3		17	87⅜	86¼	87	—2
61	41¼	UVin pf1.26		1.8		13	u73	70	70	+9
51⅝	19¼	UARCO	1.60	2.7	13	15	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Unarco	.76	6.9	6	2	11	11	11	
29¼	12¼	UnBncp	.92	3.2	15	91	29¼	28⅞	29⅛	— ⅛
51⅜	36½	UCamp	2.40	4.8	10	209	50	49½	50	+ ⅜
43¼	33⅝	UnCarb	2.80	7.9	6	353	35⅝	35½	35⅝	
11¼	6½	UnCmrce			10	12	8½	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	UnionCp	.24t	5.2	8	30	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
15¾	13¼	UnElec	1.44	10.	7	214	14⅛	14	14	
50	39⅞	UnEl pf4.50		10.		z30	43½	43½	43½	
28¾	25¼	UnEl pf2.72		10.		69	26	25⅞	26	
58⅛	45⅛	UnOCal	2.40	4.2	7	201	56⅞	56½	56½	— ¼
60¼	41½	UPacC	2.30	4.3	10	112	54½	53¾	53¾	— ¾
8½	5	Uniroyal				467	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
85	42	Unlryl pf	8	13.		z910	60	58¼	60	+1
15½	6⅞	UnBrnd	.15e	1.4	8	52	11	10⅝	11	
21⅞	11¼	UBrd pf1.20		9.8		10	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ¼
38	29⅝	UEnRs	2.08	5.8	5	77	36⅛	36	36⅛	— ⅜
26½	13⅝	UFinCal	1	4.1	5	147	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅜
23½	13⅝	UnGrty	.12	.6	8	112	21⅛	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	22½	Ulllum	2.56	11.	8	18	24	23⅞	24	
24⅝	19	Ulllu pf 2.20		10.		z200	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ⅜
22	12⅛	Unitind	.85b	5.8	5	12	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
19⅛	8⅜	Unitinn	.22	1.7	7	27	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	11	UJerBk	1.04	8.9	5	48	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	UnPkMn				5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
22¼	12⅞	UnRefg	.72	3.5	5	5	20⅝	20¼	20¼	
16¾	14⅝	USFoS	1.58e	10.		17	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ¼
37¼	28½	USFld	2	6.3	4	88	32¼	31¾	32	+ ⅜
33⅞	21	USGyps	1.80	6.7	4	67	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅜
30⅝	22½	USGy pf1.80		7.0		34	25⅞	25½	25⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	6¼	USHom	.32	3.2	4	146	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
10	6¾	USInd	.64	8.0	5	46	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
20⅛	12½	USLeasp	.48	3.2	5	11	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅜
7	4⅛	US Rty			14		5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
30⅝	19⅝	USShoe	1.32	5.8	6	57	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
32⅞	21⅞	USSteel	1.60	6.3	14	661	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ¼
37	27	USTobc	1.60	4.9	11	31	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
52½	32¼	UnTech	2	5.2	7	503	39	38⅝	38½	— ⅜
70¼	49⅝	UTch pf3.87		7.3		59	54	53¼	53¼	— ¼
20	17⅛	UniTel	1.44	7.5	8	90	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
29½	26⅛	UniTl pf1.50		5.2		1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
24¾	21⅛	UniT 2pf1.50		6.3		3	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
20⅝	10	Unitrod	.20	1.1	10	47	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ¼
9¾	6⅝	Univar	.56	7.6	7	56	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
22	18	UnivFd	.96	5.0	8	x50	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
24	15⅝	UnLeaf	1.04	5.7	7	30	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
56	32⅝	Uplohn	1.52	3.2	11	138	47⅜	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅜
25	16	USLIFE	.64	3.1	7	647	21⅛	20⅝	20¾	— ¼
11⅛	9¼	UsllfeF	.96a	9.7		21	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
19½	17	UtaPL	1.76	9.2	10	421	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
32⅞	27½	UtPL pf2.80		9.6		5	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
24½	20⅛	UtPL pf2.04		9.5		1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
		— V—V—V —								
21⅝	16½	VF Cp	1.40	8.2	6	18	17¼	17	17	
24⅝	10⅝	VSI Cp	.50	2.6	8	10	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
9¾	4¾	Valleyln	.40	6.7	19	17	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
16⅛	10½	VanDrn	.92	6.6	6	6	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
21¾	11¾	Varlan	.40	2.7	9	59	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
15	7½	Varo	.32	3.6	4	64	9⅛	8⅞	9	
20¼	10⅛	Veeco			8	15	18¾	18⅜	18½	— ¼
9⅝	4	Vendo				182	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	1¾	Venice				10	2¼	2¼	2¼	
14¾	11¾	VestSe	1.36e	11.		28	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
28⅝	17	Viacom	.25	.9	15	46	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅜
15¾	13½	VaEPw	1.32	9.3	7	2183	14¼	14	14¼	
56½	50	VaEP pf	5	9.7		z50	51½	50½	51½	+1½
99⅜	90	VaEP pf8.60		9.1		z60	94	94	94	
105¾	96	VaEP pf9.75		9.8		z110	99½	99	99	
30⅞	27	VaEP pf2.90		10.		3	27¾	27¾	27¾	
84½	71¾	VaEP pf7.45		10.		z60	72	72	72	—1½
16	7½	Vornado			56	145	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅜
16	7⅞	Vulcinc	.68	5.7	5	11	12	12	12	
37¼	21⅞	VulcnM	1.30	4.2	7	29	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ¼
		— W—W—W —								
37½	17½	WUI	.60	1.7	13	219	36⅜	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
22½	10	Wabash	.50	3.3	6	39	15¼	14⅞	15	— ½
21	15½	Wachov	.68	3.9	8	130	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
56	42½	Woch pf2.20		4.7		1	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅜
7	3½	WachRty				6	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	17¼	WalMrt	.22	.9	14	16	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
30½	16	Walgrn	1.40	4.9	7	33	28⅝	28⅜	28½	— ⅛
38	25⅞	WlkrA	1.60a	4.4	8	45	36⅝	36¼	36½	— ⅛
33⅝	18⅛	WallBus	.84	3.5	8	63	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	17¾	WalMu	1.20b	5.9	4	44	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
35½	26⅛	WaltJm	1.60	5.7	5	270	28	27⅞	28	+ ¼
37½	27½	WaltJ pf1.60		5.4		8	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
12⅜	6⅝	WardFd			8	55	10¼	10	10¼	
13⅞	7¾	Warnaco			6	34	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
32⅝	21¼	WarnS	1.60	6.3	7	8	25⅝	25½	25½	+ ¼
57½	29¼	WrnCom	1	2.2	8	260	45⅞	45½	45½	— ⅛
32½	22⅝	WarnrL	1.20	4.7	10	625	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
27	22⅛	WashGs	2.28	9.7	8	13	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ½
31⅜	19¾	WshNat	1.20	4.9	6	45	24¾	24⅝	24½	— ⅛
39¼	30¼	WasN pf2.50		7.6		1	33	33	33	— ¼
24¼	20⅝	WshWt	2	8.8	7	34	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅜
31⅞	17⅝	WasteM	.50	1.8	11	25	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
26¼	15	WatkinJ	.40	2.2	13	2	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	WayGos	.48	7.8	8	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅜	WeanUn	.20	3.3	5	5	6	6	6	
38	18⅞	WebbD	.20e	1.0	12	781	19½	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅜
40⅝	25⅛	WeisMkt	1.20	3.2	9	5	37¼	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
33¼	24¼	WellsF	1.40	4.8	6	80	29¼	29	29	+ ¼
15	10¼	WelFM	1.20e	9.8	8	24	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
52½	45	WIPP pf4.50		9.9		z100	46	45½	45½	—1½
40	31½	WtPtPe	2.80	8.3	5	49	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	
11⅛	8¾	WstctT	.72	7.3	8	51	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅛	WnAirL	.40	4.2	3	192	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
37	23¼	WAir pf	2	7.2		5	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ¼
30⅛	23	WnBnc	1.36	5.1	6	91	26⅞	26⅜	26½	— ½
29	20¼	WnCoNA	.40	1.7	10	3	24	24	24	— ⅛
38⅜	21½	WPacln	1	2.7	5	43	37	36½	37	+ ½
25¼	15	WnPubl	.88	3.7	14	132	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
22	14½	WUnion	1.40	8.5	7	111	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
12¼	9¼	WUn dpf1.18		11.		5	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
66	59	WUTI pf	6	9.8		1	61½	61½	61½	
25¼	21	WUTI pf2.56		11.		2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
25	16	WestgEl	.97	5.2	6	599	18½	18¼	18½	— ⅛
54½	42	Wstg pf3.80		8.9		z20	43½	42½	42½	—1
30¼	23⅛	Wslvac	1.32	4.8	7	44	27¾	27¼	27¼	
24¼	15	Weybrg	1.08	6.4	5	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ¼
31¾	20¼	Weyerhr	1	3.5	10	x1736	28⅝	27½	28⅛	+1⅜
47½	36⅛	Weyr pf2.80		6.7		124	41⅝	40⅛	41⅛	+1⅜
41	27⅛	WheelF	1.20	3.9	9	129	30½	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
44⅞	33	WheelF pf	2	5.7		5	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	8	WheelPit				145	u14½	13⅝	14½	+ ¾
58⅜	39⅝	WhelPit pf6		13.		z30	46⅛	46⅜	46⅛	
49½	32	WhelPit pf5		13.		z1450	40	39⅛	40	
24⅛	17½	Whirlpl	1.20	6.3	6	34	19	18¾	19	
24⅜	16¾	WhitC	1.30	6.8	4	718	19⅛	18¾	19	+ ¼
44	37	WhitC pfC	3	8.1		1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
15⅝	5⅝	WhiteMt				110	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
18¾	7⅛	Whittak	.20e	1.4	6	178	14	13¾	13⅞	
19½	11⅛	Wickes	.92	6.5	5	82	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	
12	6½	Wiebldt	.40	4.6	9	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
23⅛	14	Williams	1	5.9	15	340	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
10	6	WilshrO	.14	1.9	20	28	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
31½	28½	WinDx	1.44	4.8	10	41	30⅛	30	30	+ ⅛
45	41	WinDx B				1	43	43	43	+ ⅜
7⅛	3	Winnbgo			42	98	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
13⅝	9¾	WinterJ	1	9.8	12	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
29½	25	WisEP	2.24	8.5	7	2710	26⅝	26	26¼	+ ⅛
106¾	97½	WisE pf8.90		9.0		z10	99	99	99	
23	19	WisGas	1.92	9.4	7	12	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
28⅞	25¼	WisG pf2.55		9.9		2	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
21¾	18⅝	WiscPL	1.76	9.1	9	14	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
21¼	17½	WiscPS	1.62	8.5	7	86	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
24⅝	18⅛	Witco	1.20	5.9	6	46	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
17½	10	WitrR	.80	6.7	5	65	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
12½	4⅝	WolvrW	.30	2.6	9	884	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	12⅛	Womeic	.60	3.8	8	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	15⅝	WoodPt	.40	1.5	12	136	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
23	17⅛	Wolwth	1.40	6.7	5	193	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	— ⅛
32⅝	26½	Wolw pf2.20		7.4		1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	4⅝	WorldAir			53	16	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
77½	56¾	Wrigly	2.40a	3.5	9	5	69	68¾	69	+ ½
19⅞	8⅛	Wurltzr	.48	4.2	6	40	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
19¼	10⅝	Wylain	.80	5.9	6	8	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
11½	6	WyleLb	.36	4.4	5	34	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	2	Wyly				80	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
64	40½	Xerox	2	3.4	10	1516	58⅝	58	58⅝	
50⅛	23	XTRA	1.04	3.0	4	37	34⅞	34	34⅝	+ ⅜
24¾	10	Yates	.20	1.1	7	13	19¼	19	19	+ ¼
21⅞	14¾	ZaleCp	1	6.2	8	122	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	10¼	Zapata	.30b	2.2	23	266	13⅞	13	13½	+ ½
17⅞	7½	ZayreCp			5	183	13½	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
19⅝	11⅛	ZenithR	1	6.8	35	266	14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
19½	12½	Zurnind	.68	4.3	7	58	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.Q.	N.A.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.35	2.10
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	288.00	259.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	91-92	71-72
Lead spot, lb	0.40-0.42	0.33
Copper elect., lb	75¾-77¼	63⅞
Tin (Straits), lb	6.8275	5.8474
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	.34½-.35	0.30½
Silver N.Y., oz	6.393	4.973
Gold N.Y., oz	235.25	175.51
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931) January 22, 1979	997.40 f	897.80 f

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
January 22, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	5.85	5.85	5.76	5.80	—.07
Apr	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05	—.11
May	6.90	6.90	6.78	6.80	—.11
Nov	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.57	.
May	7.97	7.97	7.96	7.69	.

Est. sales: 1,683; sales Fri. 1,342.

Total open interest Fri. 12,847, up 44 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	8.13	8.15	8.06	8.06	—0.17
May	8.39	8.41	8.32	8.33	—0.15
Jul	8.62	8.62	8.56	8.57	—0.14
Sep	8.84	8.84	8.80	8.81	—0.11
Oct	8.95	8.95	8.90	8.83	—0.09
Mar	8.56	9.56	9.56	9.59	.

Est. sales: 3,525; sales Fri. 2,250.

Total open interest Fri. 33,944, up 764 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COCOA 30,000; cents per lb.					
Mar	157.75	159.25	157.75	158.60	+0.85
May	159.10	160.25	159.10	159.70	+0.85
Jul	160.40	161.30	160.30	160.70	+0.75
Sep	160.75	161.55	160.75	160.80	+0.15
Dec	161.80	162.75	161.80	162.00	+0.25
Mar	163.20	163.20	163.20	163.00	+0.15

Est. sales: 474; sales Fri. 740.

Total open interest Fri. 8,638, off 59 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	120.30	120.90	120.00	120.40	—1.20
May	123.20	123.60	122.50	123.40	—1.20
Jul	125.00	125.15	124.10	125.00	—0.90
Sep	125.50	125.90	125.00	125.70	—1.10
Nov	120.90	121.00	120.50	120.80	—0.80
Jan	113.00	113.00	113.00	112.80	—1.20
Mar	113.00	113.00	113.00	112.70	—1.05

Est. sales: 300; sales Fri. 1,028.

Total open interest Fri. 9,247, up 88 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	64.30	64.42	63.03	63.94	—0.21
May	66.45	66.68	66.00	66.12	—0.25
Jul	68.10	68.17	67.65	67.80	—0.05
Oct	64.65	64.65	64.00	64.20	—0.32
Dec	62.99	63.04	62.71	62.85	—0.06
Mar	64.00	64.10	63.95	63.80	—0.03
May	64.94	64.95	64.95	64.80	—0.10

Est. sales: 5,250; saFri. 5,743.

Total open interest Fri. 36,185, off 644 from Thur.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	79.25	74.35	74.30	74.10	+0.05
Mar	75.30	75.40	74.55	74.85	.
May	76.40	76.55	75.60	75.85	—0.05
Jul	77.30	77.30	76.20	76.55	—0.25
Sep	78.10	78.10	76.95	77.15	—0.45
Dec	78.25	78.45	77.55	77.55	—0.50
Jan	78.55	78.60	77.80	77.80	—0.50
Mar	79.25	79.25	78.00	78.20	—0.60
May	79.50	79.50	79.00	78.60	—0.70
Jul	80.20	80.20	80.10	79.00	—0.80
Sep	80.50	80.75	79.60	79.40	—0.90

Est. sales: 8,400; sales Fri. 6,831.

Total open interest Fri. 54,892, up 151 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents per oz					
Jan	635.00	638.00	634.00	632.20	+ 1.20
Mar	643.00	647.00	638.50	638.80	+ 0.80
May	650.50	653.50	645.00	645.30	+ 1.20
Jul	657.00	660.00	652.00	652.80	+ 1.40
Sep	665.00	668.00	659.50	660.40	+ 1.50
Dec	677.00	680.50	672.50	673.10	+ 1.80
Jan	681.80	684.00	680.50	677.50	+ 1.90
Mar	689.50	693.00	687.00	686.40	+ 2.10
May	698.50	700.00	696.50	695.40	+ 2.30
Jul	707.20	710.00	707.20	704.50	+ 2.50
Sep	717.00	719.00	716.00	713.60	+ 2.50

Est. sales: 14,500; sales Fri. 20,809.

Total open interest Fri. 267,053, off 3,927 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jan	373.50	373.60	366.00	366.80	—1.80
Apr	374.00	375.00	366.50	367.30	—2.30
Jul	377.20	378.20	371.00	370.80	—2.40
Oct	381.00	381.50	374.00	374.20	—2.40
Jan	383.20	385.00	375.00	377.90	—2.40
Apr	386.70	386.70	386.70	380.80	—2.40
Jul	386.00	390.00	390.00	383.60	—2.50

Est. sales: 1,629; sales Fri. 1,483.

Total open interest Fri. 907, off 84 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Jan	235.00	235.00	235.00	230.80	—1.20
Feb	235.00	236.00	231.00	231.30	—1.30
Mar	239.50	239.80	232.50	233.50	—1.30
Apr	239.60	240.50	235.10	235.70	—1.30
Jun	245.00	245.20	239.70	240.20	—1.30
Aug	248.50	249.70	244.60	249.70	—1.30
Oct	253.10	254.30	249.70	249.20	—1.30
Dec	258.30	258.70	254.30	253.70	—1.30
Feb	263.20	263.60	258.20	258.30	—1.30
Apr	267.50	268.20	263.50	263.00	—1.30
Jun	272.70	273.30	268.30	267.80	—1.30
Aug	276.30	278.00	276.20	272.70	.

Est. sales: 24,000; sales Fri. 21,416.

Total open interest Fri. 172,325, off 434 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Jan	25.45	25.70	25.34	25.45	+ .10
Mar	25.75	25.96	25.45	25.53	.
May	25.85	25.88	25.45	25.52	+ .06
Jul	25.80	25.85	25.45	25.50	+ .05
Aug	25.80	25.80	25.50	25.55	+ .10
Sep	25.10	25.35	24.80	24.83	+ .18
Oct	24.60	24.65	24.15	24.17	.
Dec	24.35	24.35	23.95	23.98	— .02
Jan	24.25	24.35	23.90	23.93	+ .08
Mar	24.25	24.35	23.95	23.95	— .10

Sales Fri. 11,170.

Total open interest Fri. 49,707, up 1,520 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.39	1.39¼	1.35¼	1.35½	—.02
May	1.46	1.46½	1.43	1.43	—.02
Jul	1.51	1.51¼	1.48	1.48	—.02¼
Sep	1.56	1.56	1.53¾	1.53¾	—.00½
Dec	1.59	1.59	1.57	1.57	—.01

Sales Thurs. 430.

Total open interest Thurs. 6,028, off 25 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	63.10	63.62	62.67	62.75	— .32
Apr	64.90	65.70	64.75	64.85	+ .15
Jun	66.10	66.75	65.90	65.95	+ .15
Aug	65.50	65.85	65.25	65.32	+ .07
Oct	64.90	65.15	64.60	64.65	— .02
Dec	65.30	65.70	65.10	65.10	+ .05
Jan	65.25	65.80	65.25	65.45	+ .60
Feb	65.80	66.10	65.70	66.70	+ .10
Apr	66.00	66.25	65.90	66.05	+ .60

Est. sales: 24,602; sales Fri. 22,426.

Total open interest Fri. 92,530, off 742 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	78.40	79.37	78.40	78.75	+ .53
Apr	78.50	79.40	78.50	78.90	+ .60
May	78.50	79.20	78.40	78.82	+ .75
Aug	79.30	79.90	79.30	79.45	+ .35
Sep	79.25	79.80	79.25	79.30	+ .35
Oct	78.80	79.75	78.80	79.05	+ .35
Nov	79.90	80.50	79.90	80.25	+ .45
Jan	81.25	81.50	81.00	81.00	.

Est. sales: 3,269; sales Fri. 2,496.

Total open interest Fri. 22,907, off 47 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	54.20	54.55	53.67	53.75	— .37
Apr	50.00	50.20	49.62	49.70	— .05
Jun	50.90	51.45	50.80	51.02	+ .07
Jul	51.00	51.55	50.85	51.30	+ .35
Aug	48.50	49.25	48.50	49.10	+ .78
Oct	46.12	46.50	46.00	46.35	+ .23
Dec	46.30	47.25	46.30	47.20	+ .90
Feb	46.60	47.15	46.60	46.80	+ .20
Apr	45.00	45.45	44.80	45.10	+ .20

Est. sales: 7,567; sales Fri. 6,233.

Total open interest Fri. 22,905, up 1,291 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	59.10	60.20	58.72	59.87	+ .57
Mar	57.80	58.70	57.50	58.25	+ .90
May	58.00	59.10	57.90	58.65	+ .88
Jul	58.30	59.10	58.00	58.80	+ .95
Aug	57.25	57.80	56.90	57.80	+1.10

Est. sales: 6,653; sales Fri. 6,233.

Total open interest Fri. 12,284, off 311 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Jan	65.65	65.80	61.90	61.90	—2.0
Feb	57.50	57.70	56.40	56.90	— .3
Mar	55.55	55.75	54.95	55.00	— .5
Apr	51.90	52.00	51.00	51.05	+ .8
May	49.90	50.00	49.70	49.80	+ .3
Sep	57.50	57.85	57.50	57.85	+ .3

Est. sales: 231; sales Fri. 15

Total open interest Fri. 781, up 13 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Mar	215.20	217.40	213.20	217.20	+1.7
May	204.50	206.80	203.60	206.10	+ .9
Jul	199.00	200.70	198.60	200.00	+ .1
Sep	195.50	195.80	194.60	195.60	— .1
Nov	188.80	189.20	188.40	188.80	+ .3

Est. sales: 1,812; sales Fri. 1,55

Total open interest Fri. 8,302, up 229 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD (76,032 sq ft)					
Jan	214.50	215.00	210.00	210.60	—4.2
Mar	209.20	210.00	208.20	209.80	+ .4
May	206.50	207.30	205.60	206.80	+ .5
Jul	205.00	206.50	204.40	206.50	+1.7
Sep	203.10	204.00	202.70	204.00	+1.8
Nov	201.60	201.30	200.40	201.30	+ .8
Jan	.	.	.	201.00	+1.8

Sales: Thurs. 59

Total open interest Thurs. 3,933, off 78 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Mar	90.48	90.58	90.48	90.48	+.1
Jun	90.34	90.41	90.34	90.40	+.0
Sep	90.33	90.38	90.32	90.37	+.0
Dec	90.42	90.48	90.42	90.48	+.1
Mar	90.57	90.60	90.55	90.59	+.0
Jun	90.66	90.70	90.65	90.68	+.0
Sep	90.75	90.78	90.74	90.77	+.0
Dec	90.77	90.82	90.77	90.81	+.0

Est. sales: 3,616; sales Fri. 2,81

Total open interest Fri. 54,864, off 400 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	88-01	88-05	87-31	88-05	+0
Jun	88-04	88-10	88-01	88-09	+0
Sep	88-09	88-15	88-08	88-15	+0
Dec	88-12	88-18	88-11	88-18	+0
Mar	88-12	88-17	88-10	88-17	+0
Jun	88-10	88-13	88-08	88-13	+0
Sep	88-10	88-11	88-09	88-11	+0
Dec	88-03	88-13	88-03	88-13	+1
Mar	88-02	88-09	88-01	88-09	+0
Jun	88-06	88-06	88-06	88-06	+0
Sep	87-28	88-00	87-28	88-00	+0

Sales: Fri. 3,133 contracts

Total open interest Fri. 61,707, off 6 from Thurs.

CHICAGO FUTURES
January 22, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	3.61	3.61	3.50	3.50¾	—.04¾
May	3.39	3.39	3.32¼	3.32½	—.03
Jul	3.22½	3.22½	3.18	3.18½	—.01½
Sep		3.26½	3.26½ 3.	3.22½	—.00¾
Dec	3.35½	3.36	3.32	3.33	—.00¾
Mar	.	.	.	3.42	—.01

Sales Fri. 5,728.

Total open interest Fri. 37,662, up 529 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.32¾	2.34	2.32½	2.33	+.01
May	2.42	2.42¾	2.41½	2.41¾	+.01
Jul	2.46¼	2.47¾	2.46	2.46¾	+.01¼
Sep	2.49½	2.50	2.49	2.49	+.01
Dec	2.52½	2.54	2.52¼	2.53	+.01¼
Mar	2.60¼	2.61½	2.60	2.61	+.01½

Sales Fri. 13,070.

Total open interest Fri. 127,517, up 1,349 from Thurs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jan	7.02	7.08	7.02	7.07	+.10
Mar	7.14	7.19½	7.09½	7.10	+.02½
May	7.27	7.33	7.20	7.20¾	+.02¼
Jul	7.34	7.37	7.26	7.26½	+.01½
Aug	7.28	7.29	7.21	7.22¼	+.02¾
Sep	7.03	7.03	6.95½	6.95½	—.00½
Nov	6.90	6.90½	6.83	6.83¼	—.02¼
Jan	6.96½	6.98	6.91	6.91½	—.02

Sales Fri: 30,366.

Total open interest Fri. 117,606, up 978 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Jan	190.50	191.50	189.70	190.60	+1.70
Mar	194.00	195.20	192.20	192.30	+ .10
May	194.00	195.00	192.50	192.80	+ .70
Jul	194.80	195.50	193.20	193.30	+ .70
Aug	195.00	195.50	194.00	194.10	+ .90
Sep	194.00	194.50	193.50	194.30	+1.90
Oct	192.50	192.50	190.20	190.30	— .10
Dec	192.00	192.00	189.50	189.70	.
Jan	192.50	192.50	189.50	189.70	— .60

Sales Fri. 6,736.

Total open interest Fri. 51,519, up 1 from Thurs.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

January 22, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Tex Util	1,376,600	19¼	— ⅜
Gard Denv	700,390	28⅛	+5½
McGrw Hill	301,700	31⅞	+ ⅞
UVind	275,700	30	— ⅜
Wisc ElPow	271,000	26¼	+ ⅛
Am Motors	258,200	6½	+ ⅛
LeviStrauss	241,200	42	
Va ElPow	218,300	14¼	
Herculesinc	210,900	18½	+1½
TylerCp	186,800	17⅝	— ⅜
Pan Am	180,600	6¾	— ⅜
Weyerhsr	173,600	28½	+1⅜
IUInt Cp	172,100	10½	— ¼
Ohio Edison	171,700	15¾	
IBM	167,900	311	+4½

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	24.48	30.59
Advanced	637	792
Volume Up (in millions)	9.88	12.36
Declined	773	606
Volume Down (in millions)	11.02	9.94
Unchanged	442	461
Total Issues	1,852	1,859
New highs	14	20
New lows	8	8

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	836.37	841.74	829.95	838.53	+ 1.04
20 Trn	219.76	220.88	215.62	217.57	— 2.29
15 Util	101.93	102.64	101.52	102.00	— 0.40
65 Stk	284.49	286.25	281.66	284.19	— 0.78

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	100.35	98.90	99.90	+0.15
Industrials	111.84	110.23	111.41	+0.28
Utilities	50.70	50.07	50.35	—0.08
Finance	11.74	11.55	11.64	—0.08
Transp.	13.74	13.46	13.56	—0.15

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.92	55.62	55.92	+0.07
Industrials	61.51	61.11	61.51	+0.11
Transp.	44.04	43.96	43.96	—0.41
Utilities	38.81	38.70	38.81	+0.14
Finance	57.65	57.54	57.64	—0.35

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
January 19	120,722	259,806	891
January 18	127,245	240,290	517
January 17	126,666	253,059	1,357
January 16	163,731	315,938	1,442
January 15	159,856	303,586	1,531

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
ResrtIntA	135,300	34⅛	
Amdahl	59,900	47¾	+ ⅜
HouOilM	53,800	17⅝	— ¼
Tubos Mex	48,600	13⅛	+ ⅞
Instrum Sys	48,100	1⅛	
Reeves Tel	47,300	4⅛	
Syntex Corp	46,300	35¾	+ ¼
Wainoc Oil	45,400	17⅛	+1⅜
LoewsTh wt	43,100	18¼	— ⅜
Macrod Ind	33,700	2⅛	

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	2.21	3.10
Advanced	255	327
Volume Up (in millions)	0.78	1.15
Declined	312	236
Volume Down (in millions)	0.75	1.10
Unchanged	240	257
Total Issues	807	820
New highs	10	14
New lows	5	7

American Stock Index: High	Low	Close	Chg.
161.06	160.30	160.62	—0.42

IMM Futures

January 22, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Mar	0.6080	0.6092	0.6052	0.6075	—0.0011
June	0.6268	0.6268	0.6235	0.6263 b	—0.0008
Sept	0.6400	0.6410	0.6400	0.6410	—0.0015
Dec	0.6569	0.6580 b	0.6550	0.6580 b	—0.0035
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6730 a	—0.0040
GUILDER					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5030	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2376	Unch.
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2380	Unch.
YEN					
Mar	5131	5139	5125	5137	+0015
June	5244	5249	5232	5249	+0014
Sept	5351	5351	5351	5351	+0007
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	5525	Unch.
initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Mar	1.9920	1.9960	1.9890	1.9940	—0.0050
June	1.9800	1.9830 b	1.9775	1.9825	—0.0070
Sept	1.9725	1.9725	1.9725	1.9725	—0.0055
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1.9700 a	—0.0060
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Mar	0.8422	0.8428	0.8422	0.8427	Unch.
June	0.8445	0.8450	0.8443	0.8449	—0.0001
Sept	0.8470	0.8470	0.8461	0.8461	—0.0006
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Mar	0.5488	0.5497	0.5477	0.5483	—0.0013
June	0.5590	0.5599	0.5580	0.5583	—0.0012
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5670 a	—0.0006
Dec	0.5770	0.5778 b	0.5763 a	0.5773	—0.0005
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5886	Unch.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	1978 High	Low
Amsterdam	93.80	93.70	100.80	85.60
Brussels	101.61	113.13	119.79	94.04
Frankfurt	155.57	156.21	164.46	141.16
London 30	473.10	478.90	535.50	433.40
London 500	242.80	244.66	265.03	205.42
Milan	72.44	71.85	82.52	55.45
Paris	124.28	124.92	127.35	78.10
Sydney	569.48	568.34	569.49	441.19
Tokyo (n)	459.11	458.63	459.57	364.04
Tokyo (o)	6,107.42	6,106.13	6,118.04	2,867.97
Zurich	322.10	322.50	342.00	289.50

(n) new (o) old

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	31.30
Albert Heijn	123.20
Algembank	371.50
Amrobank	79.30
A'Dam Rub	61.60
Fokker	27.20
Heineken	95.60
H.V.A.	49.30
Hoogovens	33.80
K.L.M.	121.80
Nat. Nedder	113.00
Pakhoed	48.80
Philips	24.60
Robeco	167.00
Rolinco	130.00
Rorento	123.70
Royal Dutch	128.30
Unilever	124.80
Van Ommer	171.90
VMF-Stork	45.50

Brussels

Arbed	2,500
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,695
Cockerill	483
Electrobel	6,750
GB-Inno-BM	2,570
Hoboken	2,770
Petrofina	3,470
Ph. Gevaert	1,370
Soc. Generale	2,125
Solvay	2,520
Un. Miniere	762

Frankfurt

A E G	75.30
B A S F.	133.90
Bayer	134.00
Commerzbank	217.20
Cont. Gummi	66.50
Daimler	319.00
Demag	175.20
Deutsche Bnk	296.50
Dresdner Bnk	230.50
Hoechst	131.60
Hoesch	48.10
Karstadt	330.00
Kaufhof	247.00
K.H.D.	212.00
Lufthansa	98.00
Mannesman	173.80
Metallgesell.	265.00
Neckermann	171.00
RWE new	182.20
Schering	255.50
Siemens	273.50
Thyssen	110.50
Varta	183.00
Veba	136.20
Volkswagen	249.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.37
Anglo-Am	0.42
Barclays Bnk	3.83
Beecham Gp	6.13
BICC	1.26
Boots	1.91
Bowater	1.77
BAT Ind.	2.85
Brit-Oxyg	0.70
Brit. Pet.	9.00
Burmah	0.89
Cadbury Sc	0.53
Chartered	1.41
Courtaulds	1.14
De Beer D	4.16
Decca Rec	4.15
Distillers	2.07
Dunlop	0.64
E Mus Ind	1.40
GEC	3.22
Free St Ged	21.00
GKN	2.49
Glaxo Gp	4.85
Gold Fields	1.91
Gt Un St	3.08
Guinness	1.69
Hawker-Sidd	2.20
Hudson Bay	$12¼
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.59
Imps	0.37
Marks & Spen.	0.85
Metal Box	3.12
Nichols	0.80
Plessey	1.11
Rand Mines	0.45
Rank Org.	2.75
Royal Dutch	47.00
R.T.Z.	2.62
Shell	5.63
Thorn (A)	3.54
Tube Invest.	3.66
Union Carb.	3.04
Vickers	1.87
War L3½	0.29¼
West Deep	$12¼
West Drief	$30½
West Hold	$25.00
West Min	1.59
Woolworth	0.62½
ZCI	0.14½

Milan

Bastogi	528.00
ERBA	1,315.00
ErcMarelli	231.25
Fiat	2,810.00
Finsider	177.50
Generali	35,390.00
IFI	2,325.00
Italgas	780.00
Italsider	388.00
LaRinas	61.50
Montedis	190.25
Olivetti	1,011.00
Pirelli	1,840.00
Snia Visco	870.00

Paris

Air Liquide	416.00
Alimentaire	N.Q.
Aquitaine	525.00
BSN	559.00
Carrefour	1,959.00
Cim Lafarge	264.90
Cie Bancaire	458.00
CFP	141.30
CGE	415.00
CCF	133.00
Ferodo	460.50
Imetal	61.90
L Oreal	786.00
Mach Bull	59.20
Michelin	1,113.00
Moet Henn	555.00
Moulinex	141.80
Paribas	221.90
PUK	76.90
Penarroya	43.10
Perrier	289.00
Peugeot	448.00
Rh Poulenc	118.60
Saclior	17.20
St Gobain	151.00
Suez	298.00
Telemecan	867.00
Thomson	241.70
Usinor	11.75

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,210
Buehrle	2,560
B Bover'	1,690
Cib Geigy	1,185
Cr Suisse	2,290
Fisher	620
HofRochN	7,150
Nestle	3,370
Sandoz	4,040
Ste B. Suisse	371
Sulzer	2,650
U.B. Suisse	3,170

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—14

AMIC, Carlisle, DiGior pfA, Freept Mn, Gard Denv, Hack Watr, HandyHar, Hought Miff, LeviStrauss, OrionCap, SCOA n, Teledyne, UVin 1.26pf, WheelPit Stl

NEW LOWS—8

CnPw 7.68pf, GenDynam wt, LiggGrp 7pf, MGM wt, McEd pfG, Quanex wi, Rancolnc, RoperCp

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

January 22, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	819	810	811	813	— 6
May	839	837	838	840	— 4
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	840	850	— 5
Aug	890	890	885	890	Unch.
Oct	920	920	920	923	— 3
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	915	925	— 5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	930	950	— 5
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	975	985	Unch.
70 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,492	1,470	1,488	1,493	+ 20
May	1,525	1,505	1,523	1,525	+ 23
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,530	-	+ 40
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,565	1,585	+ 27
Dec	1,560	1,560	1,550	1,562	+ 13
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,550	1,570	Unch.
61 lots					

Tokyo Exchange

January 22, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	360	Matsu E. Wks	584
Canon	524	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	134
Dai Nip. Print	570	Mitsubi Corp.	439
Fuji Bank	325	Mitsui Co.	285
Fuji Photo	707	Mitsukoshi	576
Hitachi	278	Nippon Elec.	305
Honda Motor	509	Sharp	511
C. Itoh	254	Sony Corp	1,720
Japan Air L.	2,820	Sumitomo Bank	335
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,220	Taisho Marine	253
Kao Soap	657	Takeda	542
Kirin Brewery	470	Teijin	141
Komatsu	393	Tokyo Marine	520
Kubota	289	Toray	189
Matsu El. Ind.	710	Toyota	875

WORLDINVEST INCOME FUND
DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT

The Trustees of Worldinvest Income Fund are pleased to announce a $5.00 per share distribution to shareholders in respect of the half-year period from 1 July 1978 to 31 December 1978.
Coupon N° 4 and also any previously unpresented coupons may be presented on or after 1 February 1979, to any of the following paying agents:

Bank of America NT&SA
St. George's Building
Ice House Street
Hong Kong

BankAmerica Trust and Banking Corporation (Bahamas) Limited
50 Shirley Street
Nassau, Bahamas

Bank of America International S.A.
35 Boulevard Royal
Luxembourg

BankAmerica Trust Company (Jersey) Limited
17 Esplanade
St. Helier
Jersey
Channel Islands

Payment will be made subject to any applicable fiscal or other regulations within fourteen days of such presentation

BankAmerica Trust Company (Jersey) Limited.

ARAB FINANCE INCOME FUND

The net asset value of the fund was U.S. $1050.18 as at January 15, 1979.

U.S. $125,000,000
Midland International Financial Services B.V.
(Incorporated with limited liability in the Netherlands)
Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes 1993
Guaranteed on a subordinated basis as to payment of principal and interest by

Midland Bank Limited

For the six months from
22nd January, 1979 to 23rd July, 1979
the notes will carry an interest rate of 12⅛% per annum.
The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date,
23rd July, 1979 against coupon No. 2
will be U.S. $61.93 per U.S. $1,000 note.
Principal Paying Agent
European-American Bank & Trust Company,
10 Hanover Square, New York, N.Y. 10005 U.S.A.
Agent Bank: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, London

Prices Mixed On Wall St.

(Continued from Page 7)

over-the-counter trading. Beecham Group of Britain denied it plans a takeover bid for Tampax.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, soybeans closed 2¼ lower to 10½ cents higher, with January contracts at $7.07 a bushel; wheat was ¾ to 4¾ cents lower, March $3.50¾; corn was 1 to 1¼ cents higher, March $2.33, and oats were ½ to 2¼ cents lower, March $1.35½.

Meanwhile, the Agriculture Department reported that a survey of farmers in 34 states indicated that U.S. corn plantings this year will rise 1 percent from year-earlier levels to 79.2 million acres and soybean plantings would rise 4 percent to 65.4 million acres.

The department, reporting other estimated plantings, said sorghum is expected to be down 6 percent to 15.2 million acres; oats, down 4 percent to 15.6 million acres; barley, down 8 percent at 8.8 million acres; upland cotton, up 6 percent to 13.9 million acres; flaxseed down 18 percent to 732,000 acres; durum wheat, up 3 percent to 4.3 million acres; other spring wheat up 2 percent to 14.5 million acres; and rice, down 5 percent to 2.9 million acres.

U.S. Estimates Gold Sale Income

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP-DJ) — Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal estimated today that "profits" from U.S. gold sales in the year ending next Oct. 1 will total about $2.5 billion.

But he and other officials made clear that this estimate does not necessarily imply that the Treasury will continue to auction about 1.5 million ounces of bullion at market-related prices each month until next Oct. 1.

The $2.5 billion estimate used by Mr. Blumenthal at a briefing on the federal budget, Treasury sources said, was a "nominal figure" or a "guess" on what the proceeds from the gold sales might total if the Treasury decides to continue auctioning off 1.5 million ounces each month.

Officials said that the policy decision has not been made on how long the government might continue the monthly auctions. Officials also said that they are making no estimates on what the proceeds on gold sales might be in the 1980 fiscal year starting next Oct. 1.

Gromyko in Rome; Will Meet With Pope

ROME, Jan. 22, (Reuters) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrived here today for talks with Italian leaders and for his first meeting with Polish-born Pope John Paul II.

The Soviet diplomat will meet Italian President Sandro Pertini, Premier Giulio Andreotti and Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani.

هدية من الأهرام

AMEX Trading Closing Prices January 22

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
13⅝	9⅜	AAR .38	3.2	7	1	12	12	12	
12	6¾	APS .36	3.9	7	45	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼
2⅜	1⅛	ATI			12	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
17¾	7	AVC			5	9⅞	9½	9½	
34⅞	17	AVX .32	1.2	10	12	25¾	25⅛	25¾	+ ⅜
7⅝	3⅛	AZL		39	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	7¼	AcmeU .30	2.8	12	2	10⅝	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
5	2⅜	Action			5	3	3	3	
14⅞	6⅛	ActonCp .24b	2.4	7	39	10⅛	9⅞	10	
15¼	6⅜	AdamR .12	.9	11	65	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
24⅞	13¼	AdobeO .20	1.1	17	40	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
2⅞	1½	AeglsCp		5	70	2	1⅞	1⅞	
18¾	9½	AeroFlo .30a	2.4	5	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
7⅞	2	Aeronca		11	9	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
7½	5⅛	AffilCap .10e	1.7	7	24	6	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛
8	3⅝	AlskAir .20r	3.5	3	11	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
8½	5	Alcoloc .18	2.6	7	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
22	10	AllegCp wt			2	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
8½	2	AllegA wtO			13	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
1⅞	⅛	AllegA wtN			14	5-16	¼	¼	
47½	26	AllgA pf 3	9.4		26	33½	32	32	—1¾
8¼	1⅞	AlldArt			95	3⅜	3½	3⅝	
11⅞	4⅛	AlmySt .20e	3.6	5	3	5¼	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9¼	3⅞	Alphain .05e	.7	10	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2	⅝	AltecCp		31	53	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
8¾	5⅛	Altec pf			5	6½	6½	6½	
19⅞	12	AlterFd .50	3.2	6	32	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
71½	25⅛	Amdhl .40	.8	19	599	47¾	46⅛	47¾	+ ⅜
13½	3⅜	AmAgro		8	29	12½	11¾	11⅞	— ¾
10½	5¼	AmBilt .25	3.2		10	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
11	6⅞	ABusPd .36	4.3	6	19	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	13-16	AmCapCp			6	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
11⅝	7	AGarPd .34	4.1	5	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
13⅛	4½	AintPict			44	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3¾	2¼	Alsraell .09e	3.3	3	36	2⅜	2⅝	2¾	+ ¼
10⅞	6½	AMzeA .48	5.8	5	5	8¼	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
14½	7⅜	AMdBld .40	3.6	14	78	11⅛	10½	11⅛	+ ⅜
24¼	7	AMotin .30	2.4	7	63	12⅞	12¼	12⅛	+ ⅜
30½	22⅝	AmPetf 2.20	9.1	10	11	24¼	24	24¼	— ¼
14⅜	7⅜	APrecs .40	4.6	7	8	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
12⅜	5⅜	AScIE .04e	.6		9	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
18⅝	12¾	AmSeat .40	2.8	11	6	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	6⅞	AmTec .50b	4.7	5	22	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
5¼	2½	Andrea .14e	3.7	21	11	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
17¼	6⅝	AngloC .18e	1.4	8	63	13½	13	13	— ⅜
13⅝	5⅝	Anken .44	4.9	6	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
7⅜	6⅛	Anthony .40	5.7	5	27	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
17½	8½	ApIDig .16	1.3	10	16	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
14⅞	4¾	ApldDev		27	222	9¾	9	9⅝	— ⅜
20⅞	13½	AquitCo .39	2.0	10	15	20	19¾	19¾	— ½
10⅜	7	Armin .12	1.4	6	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
10½	6	ArrowA .20	1.9	7	27	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
13⅞	7⅜	ArrowE .20r	1.7	5	30	11¾	11½	11¾	
14¼	6⅛	Arundel		4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	8⅜	Asamer .30	1.8		77	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
28¾	14⅛	AshIOC .20	.7	12	1	27½	27½	27½	
9¼	6½	Astrex		8	5	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
1½	11-16	Atco Ind			34	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
3	1⅛	AtlsCM .05e	1.8	92	77	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
7½	3½	AtlasCp wt			10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	3⅝	Audiotr .12b	2.0	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
31⅞	18¼	Augat .44	1.4	17	51	30½	29¼	30½	+1⅜
4¼	1⅞	AutmRod			8	2⅛	2	2	
48¼	28¾	AutoSw .80a	2.3	11	3	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
8½	4⅛	AVEMC .30	6.0	5	30	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
25	19¼	Avondl 1.20	6.2	7	3	19¾	19½	19½	
19¼	7⅜	Aydin		10	80	13⅞	13	13⅝	— ⅛
		— B—B—B —							
2⅝	11-16	BRT			51	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
6⅛	2¼	BTU		12	8	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15½	9	Badger .70	6.8	5	6	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
4⅞	2⅞	Baker .20e	5.9		9	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
34	18⅞	Baldor .28	1.1	13	5	25¾	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
20¾	15¼	BanFd 1.11e	6.7		5	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
4¼	1¼	Bangor wt			10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
11½	7	Banistr .40	4.6	38	17	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
2½	1¼	Barclay			10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5	2⅝	BarcoCa .12	2.1	29	133u	5⅞	5	5⅝	+ ⅜
11	3⅝	BarnesE		11	16	6	6	6	— ¼
23⅞	6⅝	BarryR .20b	1.0	12	39	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅞	Bartons		24	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅝	2⅜	BaruchF		26	6	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
4¼	1½	Barwick			10	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
3¼	2	BelectR		9	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
18⅞	10¼	BnfSl A .40	2.2	6	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
19	10⅝	BnfSl B .40	2.2	6	7	18⅝	18	18	— ½
5	2½	BergEnt		3	15	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	4¾	BergenB .10e	1.2	6	12	8¼	8	8⅛	
8½	1⅜	BernzO			26	2½	2½	2½	
3¾	1⅜	Berven			11	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
3½	2	BethCp			2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	3½	Beverly		13	169	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
13⅝	8	BicPen .48	4.5	9	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
18	9⅝	BigVSp .36	2.3	6	5	16	15⅝	16	+ ½
28	16⅝	BinkMf 1b	4.7	7	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
25½	8⅞	Blount .48	2.6	6	2	18½	18½	18½	
5⅞	3⅝	BodinAp			31	5¼	5½	5⅝	
15	5⅛	BoltBer .20	1.7		28	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
20½	14⅞	BowVall .10	.6	21	105	18	17½	17¾	— ¼
9	2⅝	Bowmar		39	7	3⅝	3½	3½	
24	10¼	Bowne .48b	2.7	7	14	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ¼
13¾	5½	BradfdN .20	2.5	7	40	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	6⅞	Braniff wt			12	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
17	12¾	Brascan 1a	6.3	3	148	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
38⅝	20½	BraunE 1.40	4.6	8	4	31	30½	30½	— ¾
14⅞	3⅝	BreezeCp		21	29	13⅛	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
17⅝	10⅞	BristBr .60	4.2	7	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	BroDart .20	5.3	6	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
19½	9½	BrooksP .44	3.3	11	3	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
35½	18⅞	BrnFA .96	2.8	12	12	34½	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
36½	18⅞	BrnFB .96	2.8	12	4	35	34¾	34¾	— ¼
17	8⅝	Buell .44	3.1	6	8	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
6	3⅛	Buildex		4	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3¾	1⅞	Burgess			8	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅞	Burnsin .60	5.7	9	12	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
		— C—C—C —							
21⅞	10	CK Pet .16	1.4	31	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	3⅝	CDI		6	21	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅜
16⅞	5⅜	CHB .571	3.6	16	30	16½	15¾	15¾	— ⅝
6½	3⅛	CMI Cp .05e	1.3	5	42	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
19¼	10⅛	CRS .30	2.8	6	19	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
7½	2⅝	CagleA		6	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
22¼	13	Caldor .40	2.1	8	53	19⅜	19	19	— ⅛
13⅛	2⅜	Calcomp		18	57	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅜	CalLife .10e	2.2	13	5	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
16¼	9⅝	CalLf pf .92	7.6		2	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
9¾	8⅛	CalLf pf1.10	13.		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
41⅝	23⅝	CalPtC 1.60a	4.8	5	35	33½	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
22⅝	9⅛	Camco .20	1.0	11	67	20⅝	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
6¾	3	CaChbA			61	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	CdnHomO		21	60	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅛	CdMarc .30	3.9	9	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	10⅛	CdnMerr		16	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
65½	46	CdnSupO		10	4	64	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3	Caresso		9	7	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
32⅝	24⅜	Carnat 1.20a	4.5	8	137	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
14¼	11½	CaroEn 1	7.4	6	4	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
23⅞	19⅝	CasFd 1.60a	7.5		1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
15½	6⅛	Cavitrn		31	12	9⅝	8⅞	9⅜	
3¾	1⅝	CelluCft		5	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6¾	5½	CentSe .65	11.		11	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
6	3½	CentryF		6	1	4½	4½	4½	
22⅝	11¾	Centwill 1	6.7	6	21	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	CertifiCp		8	26	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
2½	⅝	Certron			74	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	
6⅛	3⅝	Cetec .08	1.7	11	7	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
3⅞	1¾	ChampHo			85	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
16	13⅝	ChartM		6	13	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
9	6½	Chmplst .24	3.4	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
26⅞	15⅝	ChiefDev 1e	3.9	21	44	25¾	25⅝	25½	— ¼
11⅛	6⅝	ChildWld		8	25	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
12⅝	6	ChltnCp .28	3.6	5	4	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	CineFive			1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
18¾	12	CircleK 1	6.1	8	14	16½	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
16⅛	7	Citation .48	4.6	7	17	10⅛	10½	10½	
12½	10⅛	CityGas .92	8.4	5	2	11	11	11	
6	3	Clabir .14b	3.7	11	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Clarmt .05e	.6		11	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
5½	3¼	ClarkC .15e	3.8	6	20	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Clarostat		8	32	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
20¼	13	Clausnp 1.06	5.2	7	6	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
20	8⅝	Clopay .32	2.9	6	26	11⅛	11	11	— ⅜
6⅛	2⅝	Cohu .16e	4.6	11	15	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
22⅝	13½	Colemn .80	5.0	7	56	16	15⅞	16	— ⅛
11¼	6¾	Colwell .60	6.4	5	19	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
23¼	15	ComAll .40	2.1	7	27	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	13⅛	ComAl pf1.60	12.		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
14⅜	9⅛	ComMtl .60	4.2	5	8	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅜
35¼	13⅛	Comdint		7	66	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	+ ¼
5½	1	ComdrCp		46	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅛	4	Compo .20	1.8	12	113	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	CompuD		9	10	1⅝	1½	1½	
7⅞	11-16	Compinv			16	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
16⅞	10⅞	Conchm .80	6.0	5	6	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
7⅜	3¼	ConcraF		6	4	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
18½	8⅜	Condec .30t	3.0	33	26	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ¼
10⅝	5	ConnrHm		4	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
5½	3½	Conroy .16	3.6	5	2	4½	4⅜	4½	
12¾	5¼	ConsOG		26	46	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
11½	8⅛	ConsRef .60	6.7	9	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
7⅜	4	ContMtl		7	12	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
⅞	⅛	ContTel wt			19	⅜	⅜	⅜	
14⅜	5¼	Cookin .20e	2.9	4	108	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
24¼	12⅛	CookP .60e	2.4	15	39	u24¾	24¼	24¾	+1
6½	2⅝	CoopJr .10e	2.9		4	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
23⅝	13	CoreLb .28	1.5	14	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
31⅞	12½	Cornlius .80	3.6	11	22	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
11⅝	3⅛	Coscoinc		12	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
⅞	⅛	Cousins wt			11	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3¾	1⅜	CrestFo		7	10	2½	2½	2½	
14⅝	9½	CrestOil .24a	2.0	15	28	12¼	11⅞	12	
28¼	12⅝	Crompt 1.40	5.6	4	7	25⅝	25	25⅛	— ½
32½	23⅛	CrossAT 1	3.7	10	2	27	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
30⅝	20⅞	CwnCP .60a	2.1	6	41	29¾	29	29	—1
12⅝	7	Crowntn .28	3.4	8	21	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+ ½
17½	9¼	CrutcR .36	2.6	13	7	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
29½	14⅞	CrystlO .60	2.9		28	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
29⅜	14⅝	CubicCp .60	3.1	7	21	19½	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
22½	16	Curtice 1.10	5.9	5	18	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
		— D—D—D —							
4¾	2⅝	DCL		6	52	4½	4½	4½	
3⅞	2⅝	DWG .491	18.	9	11	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
14¼	6⅛	Damson		24	29	8⅝	8	8	— ⅝
25⅜	13⅝	Datapd .30	1.7	8	169	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
14⅝	8⅝	DayMn .25e	2.2	18	32	11⅝	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
4¼	2½	Decoratr .24	8.7	8	20	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
20⅞	13½	DelLabs .48	3.1	6	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6	DelhiOil		29	2	7½	7½	7½	
23	13	DenTal .20	1.0	17	6	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
26⅞	20⅛	Depsltr 1.40	5.2	6	7	u27	26⅞	27	+ ⅞
2⅝	1⅛	DesgnJw			7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
15⅝	8½	DevCpA		4	32	13	12½	12⅞	+ ½
33	20⅝	DevonGp		4	z50	30	30	30	— ¼
5⅝	2⅞	Digicon		30	36	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
19	14⅜	Dillard .40	2.3	6	3	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅜
2¼	⅞	Diodes			11	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
36	10⅛	Documat		12	18	23¾	23¼	23½	+ ¼
91¾	48⅝	DomePt		8	199	85⅝	84	84½	—1½
19½	9	Dowmy .40	2.7	4	14	15	14⅝	14⅝	
19¼	16⅞	DrexUt 1.56	8.4		x2	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
14⅞	7	DrFair .40	4.0	10	2	10	10	10	
1⅞	13-16	Dunlop .08r	5.8	6	25	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17⅝	13	DuplxPd .80	4.6	5	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
13½	8⅝	DurTst .40b	4.0	10	9	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅜	Dynlctn .07e	1.6	12	136	4⅜	3⅝	4⅜	+ ⅝
21½	11½	Dyneer .72	3.8	7	5	19¼	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
		— E—E—E —							
18	11¼	EarthRes 1	6.5	7	33	15½	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
21½	9⅝	EDO .50	2.5	10	10	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅛	Ehren .10a	.6	10	10	12¼	11⅞	12	— ¼
12⅞	7⅜	ElcorCp .20	2.2	8	12	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅝	ElAudD		4	16	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
24¼	14⅝	Electrog 1	5.9	8	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅜	EmrRd		6	15	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
10½	5⅝	EngvRs .24	3.7	8	25	6½	6⅜	6½	
17⅛	11¼	EsqRd .52e	3.1	6	9	16¾	16	16¾	+ ⅜
5	1¼	EtzLav .10e	2.9	8	5	3½	3½	3½	
20⅝	13	EvansAr .40	2.2	9	6	18	18	18	
16⅝	6⅝	Exectn .401	2.5	15	2	16	16	16	— ⅛
		— F—F—F —							
9½	3⅛	FSF Ind .12	2.7		24	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
6¾	1⅜	FairTex		7	20	5	4⅝	5	
3⅝	1¼	FairtNob			10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅞	2½	FairmC .15	4.6	9	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
16½	7½	FamDir .32	2.5	8	30	13½	12¾	13	— ½
3½	2	FamRc		8	11	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
15	8⅝	FannyF .50e	5.2	8	2	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅜
14	7⅛	FayDrg .20b	2.1	8	7	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
21	11⅛	FedMart .60	3.5	7	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	14⅛	FedRt 1.36	8.5	14	3	16	16	16	
7⅝	4⅝	FedRes		30	55	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
28¾	18⅝	Felmnt .20	.7	19	7	27	26½	27	+ ¼
5⅝	2	Fidelco			1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
16	11	FinGen .40b	2.8	7	53	14¼	14¼	14¼	
10⅝	6¼	FtConn .88	9.9	6	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
23½	13	FtSLSh 1	4.4	4	25	23	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
19⅝	10	FischrP 1t	7.6	12	11	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
4½	1¾	Fishman			1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
19⅛	15⅛	FitchGE 1.80	9.5	5	3	19	19	19	
5⅝	2⅝	Flogg		8	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅝	3⅝	FlanEnt		7	26	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
41¼	18¼	FlightSf .28	.8	17	9	35⅝	34¾	34¾	— ⅝
4⅝	2¼	FlaCap			1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
12	5	FlaRck .21e	2.4	5	6	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
17¼	4¼	FlowGen		15	68	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
16⅛	10⅛	Flowers .40	3.4	7	25	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅜
35	18½	FlukeJ .961	2.8	14	7	34	33¾	34	
10	5⅝	Foodrm .50	7.7	4	8	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
25¼	8⅝	ForestC .10	.9		26	11	11	11	— ⅜
7⅞	3	ForestLab			256	6	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
6¼	4¼	FrankInRt		14	1	5	5	5	
11⅜	5¼	Franks .32	3.8	7	33	8⅝	8⅜	8½	— ¼
22⅞	17¾	Frantz 1a	5.1	6	5	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
15⅞	6⅝	FriendFr			12	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
12½	9½	Friona .40	3.4	6	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
19⅝	8⅝	FrontA .20b	1.4	6	23	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
9⅞	2⅝	FrontA wt			81	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		— G—G—G —							
2⅞	1	GlExpt		6	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
6½	1½	GIT		10	6	5⅝	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
10⅞	3¾	GRI .30	4.4	13	17	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
2⅞	1¼	GTI			4	1½	1½	1½	
9¾	5⅛	Galaxy .061	.9	4	5	6½	6½	6½	
16⅛	6¾	Garan .81e	11.	4	31	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
28½	8⅝	GatLit .40b	1.8	8	84	23⅝	22⅜	22½	— ¼
4	2¼	Gaylrd .05e	1.9	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	9-16	Gaynor			1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5	2½	GnEmp .24a	6.4	7	7	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
10⅝	4¼	GenExp			87	5⅝	5¾	5¾	
6⅝	2¾	GnHous		3	11	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
8½	3	Genge .10e	1.8	7	30	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	1½	Genisco		16	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
8	4⅝	GenvDr .10r	2.2	5		4½	4½	4½	
18⅝	13⅝	GerbSc .20	1.0	8	71	u19½	18¼	19⅛	+1⅛
24⅞	16⅝	GiantF 1.30	5.9	5	4	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
14⅛	7⅞	GntYell .50e	5.1	8	240	10	9½	9⅞	+ ¼
7¼	4½	Glasrock		16	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	10⅛	Glnmr .60b	2.1	10	116	28½	28	28½	
14	7⅝	Globeln .70	6.9	8	8	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	7¼	Glosser .40	4.9	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
19½	8½	GoldnCyc			35	9⅞	9½	9⅝	
44⅞	5¾	GldNugt .081	.5	22	78	18⅝	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
15⅝	7	GoldWH .64	7.3	5	19	8⅞	8½	8¾	
1⅛	⅝	Goldfield			19	¾	⅝	¾	—1-16
2⅝	⅜	Gdrich wt			15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26	18⅛	GormR .90a	4.6	7	8	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ½
13¼	6¾	GrahMt .30	3.8		4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
18⅝	7⅝	GrndCH .50	4.0	6	14	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ½
19½	7⅝	GrangrA		11	10	12¼	12	12½	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅝	GtAmInd		5	7	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	GtBasinP		24	50	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
25	18⅝	GtLkCh .24	1.0	13	19	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
3⅝	1⅜	Greenmn			7	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
7½	5⅝	GREIT .40	5.8	11	15	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	14¼	GrossT 1.12	5.2	8	4	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
15¾	11½	GuardC .60b	4.8	9	2	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ¼
23⅞	9¾	Guilford .60	3.2	3	13	18½	18¼	18½	
33	23⅝	GifCan 1.14	3.6	8	6	31⅝	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
11⅜	5	Gulfstrm		7	8	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
		— H—H—H —							
3½	1¼	HalcoPd			4	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
15	9¼	HallsM .80	7.3	5	10	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅜
8½	3	Hampin		4	20	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
8	5¼	HanSqRt			5	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
31⅛	21	Harland .80	3.1	10	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
13⅞	7¾	HartzM .40	2.9	11	66	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	⅜	Harvey		4	10	2⅝	2½	2½	
9⅜	3¾	Hasbro .20	4.2	7	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
10¾	8	Hasting .60	5.9	6	4	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
7½	3⅞	HawaiA .15e	2.4	6 13	15	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	3½	HlthCh		10	14	4½	4⅜	4½	
10⅝	7⅜	HeinWer .39e	4.9	7	5	8	8	8	
6⅞	2½	Heinick .10	2.4	8	x64	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅛	HelmMtg			14	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Hess's .60b	4.8	6	13	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ¼
12½	4⅝	HlShear .20	1.7	8	4	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
7½	6⅝	Highland			3	7	7	7	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Hofman .20	4.4	3	8	4⅝	4½	4½	
9¼	5½	HollyCp		9	11	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
39½	33¼	HomeOA 1.30	3.5	8	1	37½	37½	37½	—1
27¾	21⅝	Hormel 1.48	6.0	6	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
16	6⅝	HornHar			6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
13¼	8½	HospM .60	6.0	27	14	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
21	15⅝	Hotel 1.77e	10.	12	10	17	17	17	
7⅝	4⅝	HousRon .40	7.4	4	4	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
6⅞	3	HouseVl		10	10	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
30⅜	13½	HouOM .80	4.6	8	538	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ¼
26	15⅜	HouO pf1.69	8.6		30	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
13¼	6½	HowelC .40	4.2	12	5	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Howell .15e	5.2	13	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
31⅞	22⅞	HubelIB 1.44	5.6	8	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	
27	24½	Hubbl pf2.06	8.3		6	24⅞	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
14½	6	HuckMf .28	2.2	7	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
11⅞	6½	HudsnGn		3	27	8½	8	8	— ⅛
49	33⅝	HudBO 2	4.4	8	3	45⅞	45⅛	45⅛	— ½
15⅛	8¼	Huffy .68	5.8	6	15	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
8½	3⅝	HuntH .20e	3.8	6	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
47¾	23⅝	HuskyO 1	2.5	10	13	39⅞	39½	39½	— ⅛
8⅝	3	Hycel		60	88	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
		— I—I—I —							
5⅝	3¼	IFS Ind .14	2.9	6	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1¼	7-16	ITI		16	4	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
22¾	16⅝	ImpOil 1a	4.5	9	89	22	22	22	— ½
3	⅝	InflightSv			58	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
19¾	6⅝	Instron .30	1.7	9	5	18	18	18	— ¼
2	⅝	InstrSys		23	481	1⅛	1	1⅛	
19¾	8¾	InsSy pf.281	2.4		11	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
12⅛	3⅜	IntegRes		12	18	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
7¾	6	IntClyGs .28	3.6	7	19	u 7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼
16⅝	10⅝	Intrmk .15e	1.2	6	21	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
4½	2¼	IntBnknt		19	248	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
3½	1¼	IntFdSvc			27	1½	1½	1½	
24¼	13⅞	IntGenl 1.20	5.6	4	43	21⅝	21	21¼	+ ⅜
10	4½	IntProt .20	3.5	4	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	6¼	IntSeaw .60	8.4	5	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	13-16	IntStrich			5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14¼	7⅝	Intplast .20	2.1	8	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
4½	1	InvestFla		1	31	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
38¼	20⅝	InvDvA 1.28	3.5	11	11	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	
9⅝	5¼	InvDvB .32	3.5	8	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
9⅝	6⅝	InvRIT .55e	7.2	8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
28⅝	15½	Ionics		12	9	21½	20½	20½	— ½
34½	11½	IroqBrd .30	.9	12	48	33⅞	33¼	33½	— ⅜
5½	3¼	IrvinInd .10	2.1		12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	IsraelD .67e	10.		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		— J—J—J —							
7⅝	4¾	Jaclyn .40b	7.6	6	11	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
17⅛	8⅞	Jacobs .40	3.2	7	20	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	5¾	Jensen 1.401	18.	4	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
11¼	5⅛	JohnPd .36	5.8	11	137	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ¼
4⅛	2¼	JuniperP		30	11	3	3	3	
		— K—K—K —							
6⅛	3	KTelin .30e	7.5	14	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
5	1¾	Kalsin 3c			14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3	11-16	KaneMill wt			26	1⅛	15-16	1	— ⅛
10⅝	3½	KapokT			21	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
15	7	KayCp .30	2.2	7	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
17⅝	7⅜	KenaiCp		6	30	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
12⅞	7¾	Kenwin .48a	4.7	5	9	10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅝	Ketchm .231	5.6		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	3¼	Key Co .20e	4.1	4	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
2⅝	½	Kidde wt			11	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
3¾	2⅝	KinArk		9	48	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
3¾	1	KingOpt			2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
30⅜	8⅝	KingRd .40	1.6	9	35	25⅝	24	24⅞	—1
33⅝	15⅝	KirbyEx		8	3	20½	20½	20½	
6¾	3⅝	Kit Mfg		4	6	4⅝	4¾	4¾	
4⅛	2½	KleerVu		9	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	KuhnStr .15	4.0	13	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	
		— L—L—L —							
6⅛	2½	LSB .10r	2.8	9	12	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
3⅛	1⅜	LaBarge .06e	2.7	17	31	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
6⅞	3¾	LaMaur .20	4.1	22	13	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	2¼	LaPnt			1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
12¼	8	LQuint		15	54	11	10½	10½	— ⅝
6½	1⅛	LafyRad			22	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
3½	2	LakeSh		11	25	2 15-16	2¾	2¾	—3-16
10	2⅝	Landmk		4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
8¼	4⅝	Laneco .20b	2.6	5	3	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	
21½	11⅝	LeaRonal .60	2.8	9	11	21⅝	21	21⅝	
8½	2⅜	LeePh		15	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
15¼	6⅞	LehighP		10	17	13¼	13	13¼	— ⅜
18½	10¾	LeighPd .80	4.3	7	135	18½	18⅝	18½	+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅜	LeisureT		5	124	5½	5	5¼	
9⅛	5¼	Lightolr .24	3.1	5	3	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	
8¼	5⅛	LilliAnn .24	3.9	12	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅜	LincAm		5	56	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
6¾	2½	LloydsE			15	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
4⅛	1¾	Lodge .08e	3.2	10	6	2½	2½	2½	
33¾	14⅝	Lohmn 1.20	4.9	8	3	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
26¾	5⅛	LoewT wt			431	18½	17⅝	18¼	— ⅛
19½	9¼	Logicon		13	35	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
32¼	20⅝	LouisCe 1.44	5.3	13	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ¼
4⅞	2⅛	LynchCp		11		2¾	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
		— M—M—M —							
7⅛	3⅝	MPO		6	17	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅜
7⅞	4½	MWA			12	6¼	6	6¼	+ ½
9¾	4¼	Macks .20	3.1	5		6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
3⅛	½	Macrod		9	337	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
20½	17⅛	MePS 1.64	9.3	5	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
1 3-16	½	Marinda			51	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	
14¼	8¼	Marlene .14e	1.0	5	29	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
22⅝	20	Marm pf2.25	11.		15	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
5½	4⅛	MrshF		3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	13	MartPr .40	2.6	4	33	15⅝	15	15⅝	— ¼
17	8½	Masind .60a	5.4	5	8	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
26¾	11½	MaterRe .28	1.2	11	2	23¼	23	23¼	
21⅝	2¼	Matrix		6	12	11⅝	11¾	12	+ ¼
5⅛	2¼	MaulTec .14	4.7		10	3	3	3	
1 13-16	3-16	McCrory wt			14	¾	¾	¾	+1-16
6⅝	3⅜	McCulO		26	197	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6¼	2⅝	McKean		7	11	3½	3⅜	3½	
22¾	14⅛	Means 1.08	7.2	7	5	15	15	15	
13⅞	7⅜	Medalst .50	5.1	5	6	9¾	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
6½	1⅜	MedalnGp		7	18	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	MedcoJw			1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
22⅞	9½	Medfield		11	18	20¼	20¼	20¼	
23⅞	13½	MediaG .60	2.8	10	17	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅜
13½	6¼	Megolnl .24	2.4	6	17	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
25⅝	13	MEMCo .90	5.7	7	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅜	MercSL .50	5.2	4	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅝	6⅞	MetPro .10	1.3	9	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
11⅝	6⅝	Metex .40	3.5	9	65	u11½	10⅞	11½	+1
36¾	19	Metpth .32	.9	20	36	35	35½	35½	— ¼
4	1⅛	Metrocar			15	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	MichGen		9	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9	5	MchSug .05e	.7		24	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ½
7¼	3½	Micklbry .16	4.0	4	2	4	4	4	
13¾	4⅛	MidldCo .20	2.2	5	18	9	8¾	9	+ ⅜
24⅝	9¾	MidlGis .40	2.7	8	63	15¼	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
4¾	1⅜	MissnIT		20	34	4⅛	4	4	
25⅜	13⅞	MitchlE .12	.7	7	42	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
17½	8⅛	MiteCp .40	2.7	6	107	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅞
49	43	MonP pf4.40	10.		z90	44	44	44	+ ¼
17½	11	Moog .40b	2.5	9	17	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
8	5¼	MtgGth .63e	8.8	17	28	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
9	4½	MorlnSh .32	5.1	4	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
12⅝	5⅝	MottSM .10b	1.5	6	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
21⅞	12¼	MtVMil 1a	5.0	6		20	20	20	
5¼	1	Movielab		10	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		— N—N—N —							
18	12	Napco .20	1.7	7	4	11⅝	d11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
7½	4	Nardo .20e	3.7	9	x2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
36	15⅝	NatCSS .32	1.1	14	65	29	28¾	29	— ¼
8⅝	5¼	NatEdu .12e	1.5	7	23	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
16½	7	NtHltE		8	21	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
4	1⅞	NKinney			53	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
7	2⅝	NtParag			5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
12¾	4⅞	NtPatent			148	7⅝	7⅜	7¾	
7¼	4⅛	NtSilvr .20e	3.9	11	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7½	3	NtSpinn .20	5.7	3	22	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
12	7¼	NatwHo .40	4.7	6	6	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
9¼	3⅛	NelsLB .661	11.	5	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2¾	1½	NestLM .05e	2.0	6	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Nidrlo .05e	3.1	9	34	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17¾	9	NMxAr .071	.5	10	6	13½	12⅞	13⅛	
11	5⅝	NProc .50e	7.4	8	39	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
32	16⅝	NYTim .80	3.0	15	43	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅛	NewbE .50	6.2	14	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	15⅝	NiagFSv .80	3.3	6	18	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
6½	2⅝	Nichols .02r	.4	6	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
2½	1¼	Noelind		12	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
11⅝	3⅛	Nolex			68	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
13	7½	Norlin .25b	2.5	6	22	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	10¾	Norl pf 1.50	13.		14	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
25	2⅛	Nortek .04	.3		50	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+ ⅝
25⅝	11½	NoARoy .20	1.2	6	13	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
12¼	7⅛	NoCdO		8	16	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
18¾	7⅝	NuclDia		14	11	15	14⅞	15	
28⅝	18	Numac .071	.3	31	33	24½	23¾	24⅛	+ ½
		— O—O—O —							
17¼	9⅛	Oakwd .12b	1.0	6	8	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
10¼	7¼	OhArt .24	3.2	15	1	7½	7½	7½	
15	11	OhSealy .84	5.8	9	7	14½	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅞	Oilalnd .40e	5.9	4	7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
20	13⅝	OnLine .24	1.3	12	35	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ⅜
39	21	OOklep			z850	35⅞	33½	35⅝	+2⅞
14¼	6½	OrioleH .25e	2.7	3	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
5¼	2⅝	Ormand			1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11	5⅝	OutdrSp .20	2.2	15	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	
4¼	2⅞	OversSec			50	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5¼	1⅜	OxfordFt			12	3¼	3¼	3¼	
9¾	3⅜	OzarkA .15e	2.6	4	70	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
		— P—Q —							
2	11-16	PF Ind			17	15-16	15-16	⅞	15-16+1-16
18¾	15	PGEpfA 1.50	9.5		x21	15¾	15	15¾	+ ⅜
16¼	13¼	PGEpfB 1.37	9.8		x2	14	13⅝	14	— ½
16	12	PGEpfC 1.25	10.		x1	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
15⅝	11	PGEpfD 1.25	10.		x5	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
14⅞	12	PGEpfG 1.20	9.7		x9	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
29½	24⅞	PGEpfW 2.57	10.		x72	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
26½	21⅞	PGEpfV 2.32	10.		x76	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
29⅜	24⅝	PGEpfT 2.54	10.		x22	25	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
30⅛	26	PGEpfS 2.62	10.		x41	26¼	d25	25¼	—1
13⅝	11	PGEpfH 1.12	10.		x6	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
28⅛	23⅝	PGEpfR 2.37	10.		x1	23⅝	d23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
24⅛	20⅞	PGEpfP 2.05	9.8		x2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
23¼	18⅝	PGEpfM 1.96	10.		x18	19½	19	19½	— ⅜
24½	20¼	PGEpfK 2.04	9.4		x205	21⅜	d20⅛	21⅜	+ ¼
27	22½	PGEpfJ 2.32	10.		x1	23	23	23	+ ⅜
50	41¼	PacLt pf4.36	10.		z50	42	42	42	— ⅜
52⅞	42⅞	PacLt pf4.50	10.		z50	44	44	44	— ¼
59	48	PacPLpf 5	10.		z200	50	49¼	49¼	—1¾
23½	11	PacScie .32	2.5	7	19	13	12⅝	13	— ⅛
33¼	29	PallCp		15	17	31⅛	30¼	30⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Pantast .30	6.9	9	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
6⅝	2¾	ParkEl		15	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	18½	Parsons 1	4.9	6	38	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
6½	4⅝	PatFash .10e	1.9	3	15	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
11	6	PatoC 2e	24.	3	21	8½	8⅝	8½	
45⅞	14½	PebbIB 1	2.5	13	8	39½	39⅜	39½	+ ⅛
7⅞	5	PeerTu .24a	3.4	6	17	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	PennDix wt			6	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
11¼	10½	PenEM		6	5	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	PECp .601	18.	4	53	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	PenobS .20	4.7	6	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
2½	⅝	Pentron		8	6	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
33⅞	23	PepBoys 1b	3.4	6	14	29	28¼	29	+1
25¼	10	PepCom .48	2.8	7	36	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	8½	Perini .40	3.1	13	71	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
12¾	6⅛	PetroLe		6	51	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
11⅝	8¼	PhilLD .48r	7.1	4	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2	Phoenix			23	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
12	6¾	PicNPay .24	3.1	5	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Piedmnt		46	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	1	PioneerS			74	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7¼	3	PionTx .201			11	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
7½	5½	PitWVa .56	10.	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
27¾	20	PitDM 1.40	6.2	4	8	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
34¾	23¾	Pittway 1.65	6.0	5	11	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
9¾	4⅝	Plantind			17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
11¾	4⅝	PlyGm .40b	4.6	4	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
23½	17	PneuSc 1	4.7		z100	21½	21¼	21½	+ ½
3⅝	⅞	Poloron			2	2	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
16¾	8½	Polychr .20	1.5	7	2	13⅛	13	13	
18⅝	17⅝	PostCp .50	2.8	8	16	u18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
28	25⅛	PrtL pf 2.25	8.8		1	25½	25½	25½	
5⅞	4¼	PrattRd .30	6.0	6	12	5	4⅞	5	
28	22⅛	PrenHa 1.36	5.4	10	11	25⅞	25¼	25⅛	— ¼
3⅝	1⅞	PresRIB			1	3½	3½	3½	
15⅝	6¾	Presley .42r	7.4	2	38	8½	8¼	8⅜	
18	13½	Preston .70	4.0	8	12	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
25⅞	3⅝	PrimMt		18	46	14½	14	14½	— ⅛
11¼	10⅛	PrpCT 1.20e	11.	9	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
13⅝	9⅝	ProvGas .88	8.7	4	5	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
10⅛	3¾	PrudBld .24	3.6	9	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	21⅝	PSPL pf2.34	10.		8	23⅛	23	23⅛	
9¼	7⅛	PulteH		3	32	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	— ¼
12⅛	3⅛	PuntaG		6	5	6	6	6	
10⅝	9¼	Punta pf1.10	11.		16	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
		— R—R—R —							
12⅝	9¾	RBInd .24	2.0	9	32	12⅝	12	12⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	REDM		5	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅝	RET			82	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
46¾	42½	RET pf 4.38	10.		1	43½	43½	43½	
15	7⅛	RHMed .10e	1.0	7	6	10⅛	10¼	10½	+ ¼
3⅝	1¼	RPS		7	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅞	RSC .10	3.6	13	6	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
8¾	5¼	Ragan .10e	1.5	11	13	7	6¾	6¾	— ½
23½	12¼	RanchEx		5	37	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
17¼	10⅞	RangrO		44	73	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅛
32½	18⅛	Ransbrg 1.20	4.1	8	10	29	28⅞	29	+ ½
4¾	¾	RapAm wt			196	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
3⅝	2	RathP			10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
32⅞	13½	RayInd .40	2.1	18	8	19½	19¼	19½	+ ½
5⅝	2⅞	Reading		6	3	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
17	14	REInv 1.20	7.5	12	17	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
13⅝	10	RtIncT 1.40	13.	6	12	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
5⅜	2½	Redlaw .25e	6.9	14	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2⅛	ReevesT		40	473	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
8¾	4	RelgTr .25e	4.9	4	25	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
12½	8⅛	RepalB .60	7.1	6	3	8½	8½	8½	
19¼	14⅛	RemAr 1a	6.7	5	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
10½	5½	RepGyp .40	4.3	4	30	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅜
43	26⅞	RepNY 2	5.6	5	11	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	—1
25	22	RNY pf 2.12	9.4		2	22½	22½	22½	
26⅝	15⅝	ReshCot .24	1.4	8	48	17	16⅞	17	— ¼
69½	20½	ResrtA		11	1353	34½	32⅝	34⅝	
108	27	Resrt B		16	z2350	50	47	48⅞	— ⅞
7⅛	1¾	RestAssc		13	13	3⅛	3	3	
13⅝	3⅞	RexNore		26	16	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
8¼	3¾	RibletP .12	2.1	3	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10¼	5⅞	Richton .44	6.4	4	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
50⅝	25⅝	RileyCo		6	26	32	31¼	32	+ ¼
33½	22⅛	RioAlg 1.08	3.4	9	3	32	31½	32	+ ⅜
16¼	8⅝	Robntch		11	3	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
8¼	4½	Roblin .12	2.2	5	19	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
13⅝	10	Rockway 1	8.8	7	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
38⅝	23⅝	Rogers .20	.5	16	17	38⅝	37⅝	38	— ⅝
5	2	RoncoT		3	62	3⅛	3	3	
8	3½	Rosamr		2	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅞	1½	RoyPalm		16	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Rusco		4	59	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6	2½	RBW Cp		15	33	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
19	10⅞	Russell .48	3.7	6	20	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
32	23¼	RustCft .40	1.3	15	5	32	32	32	
		— S—S—S —							
5⅝	4	SFM .20	4.4	6	4	4⅝	4½	4½	
13½	8¼	SGL .25b	2.6	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3½	1½	SGSec			28	2	1⅞	1⅞	
17	13⅝	SGSe pf1.70	12.		6	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
3½	1⅜	SMD		4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	SSP .36	7.0	9	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	9⅛	Salem .32e	2.6	7	18	12½	12⅜	12½	— ¼
26⅞	22	SDgo pf2.47	10.		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
29¼	25	SDgo pf2.68	10.		2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
19⅛	14⅝	SFrRE 1.40	7.6	18	2	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
1	7-16	SFRE wt			5	⅜	⅜	⅜	—1-16
23⅝	18	SanJW 1.50	7.8	10	6	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
14¼	5	Sandgte .30	2.2	9	91	13⅞	13	13⅞	+ ⅝
10⅝	6½	SoundrL .30	3.4	7	25	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	— ⅛
21¾	10⅞	Schnutt .88a	5.9	4	1	15	15	15	
4⅞	2⅛	Schiller		8	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7⅜	3½	Schrodr .16	4.3	10	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	1⅞	SciMgt .10	2.9	10	10	3⅝	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
36⅝	18⅛	SciAtla .20	.6	15	91	34⅞	33½	34⅝	+ ½
36	24¾	Scope .50	1.4	9	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
22½	11½	SbdAM .40	2.2	3	11	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
9¼	3	Sealctro		6	9	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
7⅜	3½	Seapt pf.42k			z250	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅜
5	2⅝	Searsind			12	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	7	SeasnAll .20	1.4	22	15	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
4¾	2½	SecMtg			79	3¾	3½	3¾	
11⅛	6⅛	Selas .36	4.9	5	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
8	5⅝	Semtch .20	2.8	16	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
6½	2⅝	Servo			4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	4	ShaerS .40e	6.7	7	17	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
24⅝	11⅛	Sharon 1	4.3	5	91	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Shawin .50b	8.3	7	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
8¼	2⅝	ShelrR		6	9	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
41	20⅝	ShenanO			108	40¼	39⅝	39⅞	— ¼
42½	19	Showbt 1	4.3	8	6	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
14	7¼	Sifco .50b	3.4	7	63	u14⅞	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅝
14⅝	8⅝	Sigma .32	2.7	6	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
11	4⅞	Sikes A .20e	2.7	5	8	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
15¼	10¼	Silolnc .30	2.5	4	13	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	5¼	Silvrcst .40e	6.3	4	18	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
5⅝	1⅝	Solitron		18	56	4	3⅝	3⅝	
25	9⅞	SonderB .40	1.6	8	11	24½	24½	24½	
8⅞	5	SorgPap		7	11	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
13¼	10½	SCEd pf1.06	9.6		2	11	11	11	— ¼
13⅝	10⅝	SCEd pf1.08	9.9		12	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
14¾	11⅝	SCEd pf1.19	9.1		19	13⅛	12¼	13⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	16	SCEd pf1.30	6.8		5	19	19	19	— ⅛
26½	22¼	SCEd pf2.21	9.4		2	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
11	7⅛	SwFlaBk .50	5.9	6	21	8½	8½	8½	
15	6½	SwtGFin .40a	3.3	7	17	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
16½	12½	Sportek .30e	2.0	11	11	15	15	15	— ⅛
15⅞	9⅜	SpecityR		6	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
13½	6⅛	Spector .20e	2.8	3	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
6¾	3⅜	Spectro		5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	1⅞	SpedOP .14r	2.6	18	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
6⅝	3	Spencer .16	3.7	5	10	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
5⅝	4½	Splenlex .24	5.1	10	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
23¾	6½	StatfrdL		9	21	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
11⅞	6⅞	StdCont .40b	4.5	9	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
29¼	18½	StCoosa 1.60	6.8	5	3	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
12⅝	6	StdMell		10	41	8⅝	7¾	8¼	+ ¼
26	19¾	StProd 1.40	5.7	6	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	20½	StdShr .60t	2.4	8	16	25½	25	25	— ¾
13⅝	4⅞	Stange .18	2.0	10	29	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	6	StanAv		9	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
7⅝	3¾	Stanwd		4	10	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
13⅝	9	StarSup .80	7.1	4	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
11½	7½	StarrlHo .30	3.7	4	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
7¼	4	Steelmt .24b	4.7		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅛	⅜	SterlBcp wt			1	⅜	⅜	⅜	—1-16
2¼	⅞	SterlEl			6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4	2⅛	SterlExt .10	3.2	8	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4¾	2¼	Stevknit .14t	5.1	11	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
10	6⅛	StrutW .30b	3.4	12	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	
5	2⅝	SueAnn .24e	7.7	15	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2¼	⅞	Summit		6	18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ¼
5	3⅝	SunCityl .25	4.9		6	u 5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
17½	7	Sunair .50r	2.9	12	7	17	17	17	
22⅞	12½	Sundnc .16b	.9	18	24	17⅜	17½	17½	— ¼
19⅛	8⅛	SupInd .25	1.4	8	82	17⅝	17	17¼	+ ⅛
11⅛	6	SupSurg .32	3.6	7	2	9	9	9	+ ¼
28⅛	20½	Supron .30	1.1	16	17	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	— ⅛
11¾	4⅞	Susqueh		4	23	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
17⅞	9½	Susqh pf 1	9.8		1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	Synloy .30b	6.9	34	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
37¾	18⅝	Syntex .90	2.5	11	463	36	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
33½	18⅝	SyscoCp .56	1.9	8	9	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ¼
23¼	10⅛	SystEng		15	84	15⅝	15	15¾	+ ⅝
		— T—T—T —							
13¼	6⅛	TEC .40	5.7	8	16	7⅜	7	7	— ⅜
5⅛	1½	TFI		9	8	2	2	2	— ⅛
16⅞	8⅞	TabPd .20	1.5	8	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
5⅞	4⅛	Tallevin wt			16	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
14¼	7⅝	TandB 1e	9.9	6	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	7¼	Tannet .20b	2.3	4	5	8¾	8¾	8⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	11⅛	Tasty 1.20b	8.4	10	2	14⅛	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
3¼	¾	TechSym		12	40	2	1⅞	2	
9⅛	3¼	TechOp		9	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅜
4¾	2¼	TechTp .07r	1.8	7	84	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
7½	3⅜	Tecirol .20	4.3	6	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
35	14⅜	TelonR		61	7	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
14⅝	7⅝	TeleCm .52	5.8	5	8	9⅛	9	9	
27½	15⅛	Telflex .30	1.7	11	15	18	17½	17½	— ⅜
21⅞	9⅝	Telscl .60	3.5	14	16	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ⅛
6	1½	Tenno			19	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
4½	⅞	Tenneco wt			30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
9	3	Tenney .411	7.3	9	11	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
30½	14½	Teradyn		8	54	16¼	16	16⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	4⅝	TerraC .40	7.0	44	28	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
16	7¼	TetraT		22	5	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	7⅜	TexlAir .16	1.4	7	120	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
1⅛	½	ThorCp			60	⅞	11-16	¾	— ⅛
4	2⅝	Thorofar		7	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	ThreeD .20	5.5	3	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	13	Thriftm .80	4.8	4	5	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ¼
7	2⅞	Tidwell		5	9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
14¼	5⅜	ToppsG .28	3.6	4	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
17	8⅝	TotlPet .20	1.3	17	82	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
9⅛	3	TotPet wt			15	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅜
6⅞	2	TownCtry		11	12	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7¼	2¼	TransLux .05e	.9	7	11	5½	5⅜	5½	
9⅝	8	TransOil .05e	.6	8	29	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ¼
17¾	7⅛	TriaCp .15	.9	10	48	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
12½	2¼	TuboM			486	u13⅛	12½	13⅛	+ ⅝
6½	3½	TwinFr .15	3.8	6	5	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
		— U—U—U —							
4½	2⅝	UIP .24	7.1	6	49	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
3⅝	1⅜	UNA .10a	3.3	4	30	3¼	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	URS .34	5.2	7	7	6½	6½	6½	
10⅝	4⅝	Unimax		8	1	7	7	7	
16	9¼	UAirPd .60b	4.3	10	4	14	14	14	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	UnFoods		8	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8½	5½	UNtCp pf			16	8	7¾	8	+ ⅜
17¾	9⅝	USFiltr .32	2.8	8	124	11⅝	11½	11½	
11	7¼	UnRltT .81e	9.3	11	4	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
¼	1-16	UnRltT wt			1	1-16	1-16	1-16	
4⅛	2½	USRdium			5	2½	2½	2½	
16⅞	12⅝	USRbR 1a	6.6	7	2	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
16½	10⅛	UnivRs .32	2.6	8	4	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
16¼	9	UnivRu .72	7.4	4	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
		— V—V—V —							
14⅝	7⅛	Valle's .811	8.6	8	2	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
16¾	10⅝	Valmac .80	5.6	11	14	14¼	14¼	14¼	
2⅝	2	ValueL .01e	.4		4	2⅝	2½	2½	
37⅝	16⅞	VermtA .32b	1.7	7	3	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
10¼	4¼	Vernitrn .10	1.6	7	22	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8½	1¼	Vertiple		7	16	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
4	1½	Vesely		108	43	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
5	1¾	Viatech		5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7¾	1⅛	VintageE		5	4	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
12¾	4¾	Vishay		12	22	12¼	11½	12	
7	2¾	VisualG .12	2.1	9	10	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
4	2⅛	Vol Mer.12e	4.4	8	43	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
18¼	10	Voplex .52	4.6	5	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2¾	VulcCp .10e	2.4	5	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
		— W—W—W —							
6	2⅞	WTC .10	2.4	23	7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
10¼	6⅛	Wackht .40b	4.9	7	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
3½	1¼	WadelEq		9	3⅛	3	3⅛		— ⅛
18½	10⅛	Wainoco		14	454	17⅝	15⅞	17⅛	+1⅜
11⅛	5⅝	WallcS .28	3.3	9	11	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
37¼	12¼	Wang .06	.2	24	115	36⅝	35½	35⅝	— ½
34⅞	10	Wang B .16	.5	22	93	33⅞	32⅛	32½	—1⅜
17¾	7	Wards Co.05e	.4	4	32	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	3⅞	WarnC pf.05	.3		37	14⅝	14⅛	14½	— ⅜
26¾	23½	WshPost .36	1.4	9	x38	25¾	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅛
25½	20⅛	WRIT 1.88	8.4	13	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
7½	4⅜	Watsco .30	5.7	7	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Weiman		7	8	3	3	3	+ ⅛
8⅜	6⅛	WescoFn .36	5.0	6	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	4¼	WstChP			60	4⅛	d 4	4	— ⅜
35⅝	19⅝	Wstburn 1a	3.1	6	56	32⅞	32½	32½	— ⅛
19½	9½	WstFin .40	2.4	3	6	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
8⅝	3⅞	Whippny .20	4.7		5	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
8⅝	4¼	WhitCbl .40	7.6	6	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Whitehall		7	10	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ¼
7-32	1-64	Whittakr wt			14	1-64	1-64	1-64	
8½	2	Wichita		11	41	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	
14	8⅝	Wmhous .50	4.8	5	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
4	2½	WilsnB .30	10.		5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
16¼	9⅝	Wincorp .40	3.2	16	6	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅜
9	6⅝	Winkim .40	4.4	8	30	9	9	9	
3⅝	2	WolfHB		17	11	2½	2⅜	2½	
13⅝	13	Wdstrm .60	4.5	5	x6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
9⅝	4¾	WkWear .36	5.9	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅛	Wrathr .10e	.7	38	8	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
17-16	¾	WrightH			25	1	1	1	
26½	13¾	Wynnin .48	2.0	8	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
16	11	WymBn .64	5.2	8	27	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —							
12⅝	2	Xonics			27	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
17	11⅛	ZeroCp .44	3.0	8	19	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
17½	8½	Zimmer .36	3.3	4	7	11	10⅝	11	

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1M.	10 7/16 - 10 9/16	3½ - 3⅝	Par - ⅛	12⅜ - 12⅝	8 - 8¼
2M.	10¾ - 10⅞	3 11/16 - 3 13/16	Par - ⅛	13⅛ - 13⅜	8 1/16 - 8 5/16
3M.	11 1/16 - 11 3/16	3 13/16 - 3 15/16	1/16 - 3/16	13⅜ - 13⅝	8⅛ - 8⅜
6M.	11 11/16 - 11 13/16	4⅛ - 4¼	3/16 - 5/16	13¾ - 14	8 13/16 - 9 1/16
1Y.	11 11/16 - 11 13/16	4 3/16 - 4 5/16	⅛ - ⅜	13⅝ - 13⅞	9½ - 9¾

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	92	93
Ashland 7½-82	95½	96½
Australia 8¼-83	94¾	95¾
Australia 8⅝-91	95¼	96¼
Australia 8¼-92	89¼	90¼
BTokyo 7⅝-84	91	92
Barclays 8½-92	91¼	92¼
BCHyd. 7¾-85	89¾	90¾
Bell Can 7¾-87	88½	89½
BFCE 8¾-83	95½	96½
Brazil 9¼-84	95¾	96¾
Brit Gas 9-81	98	99
BrokenHill 8-85	90¼	91¼
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	93¾	94¾
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	91½	92½
Charbonas 8⅝-81	96	97
CityInvest 8¼-84	92½	93½
Cons Food 7½-91	88½	89½
Conoco 8-86	94½	95½
Cutler Ham 8-87	93	94
EEC 8¼-82	94¾	95¾
EEC 7¾-84	90½	91½
ECS 8¾-81	97¼	98¼
ECS 8¾-97	91½	92½
EIB 8¼-83	93¼	94¼
EIB 8-84	92	93
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	92½	93½
EMI 9¼-89	94	95
Ericsson 8½-89	92¾	93¾
Esso 8-86 nov	97½	98½
Eurofima 8½-83	95¼	96¼
Fiat 8-82	92¾	93¾
First Chic 7-80	96¾	97¾
Gotaverken 8½-87	90½	91½
Gould 9¾-83	100	101
GulfWestn 8¼-84	91½	93½
Hamersley 8½-84	94	95
Home Oil 9½-86	99	100
ICI 8¼-87	91½	92½
ISE Cnda 9-82	99½	100½
I.U.Overseas 9-83	95¾	96¾
Kidde W. 8½-85	92¾	93¾
Kockums 8-83	94¼	95¼
Manitoba 9¾-83	94¾	95¾
Michelin 9¼-86	98	99
Midld Intl 8¾-86	95	96
Montreal 9¼-83	99	100
NCBoard 8-87	89¾	90¾
NatWest 9-86	96½	97½
NBrunswick 9-83	97	98
NBrunswick 8-84	91	92
NZealand 9¼-82	99	100
NZealand 8¼-83	95	96
NrgKombk 8½-91	93	94
Norskhyd 8½-92	90½	91½
Norway 8½-81	96¾	97¾
Occidental 9¾-83	99	100
Offsh Min 8¼-85	92¼	93¼
Ontario 9-83	97½	98½
OntarioHyd 8-87	89½	90½
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	93¾	94¾
QuebProv 8½-81	94½	95½
QuebProv 9-83	95½	96½
Ralston 7½-87	92¼	93¼
SaabScania 8½-89	90¼	91¼
S.A.S. 8-85	92	93
Shell 8-86	94	95
Shell 7½-87	90¼	91¼
Singer 8¾-82	94¼	95¼
Stind 8⅝-88	97	98
Sweden 8¼-87	91¾	92¾
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	94	95
TMoy 7¾-87	88¾	89¾
Textron 7¾-87	90	91
Transocean 8-86	95¾	96¾
Transocean 7½-87	92	93
UnOil 7½-87	91¾	92¾
Utah 8-87	97	98
Vwagen 7¾-87	89½	90½
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	89½	90½
Carnation 4-88	73	75
Chevron 5-88	146	148
Chrysler 4¾-88	60	62
Chrysler 5-88	63	65
Coke Btl. 6¾-93	91	93
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	120	122
Cumm Int 6¼-86	89	91
DartInd 4¾-87	83	85
EastKodak 4½-86	84	86
Ford 6-86	91½	93½
Ford 5-88	83	85
GenElec 4¼-87	83	85
GenFoods 4½-82	91½	93½
Gillette 4¾-82	83	85
Gillette 4¾-87	73	75
GulWestn 5-86	85	87
Honneywell 6-86	85½	87½
ICI 6¾-97	89	90
INA 6-97	92½	94½
ISE 6¾-89	89½	91½
ITT 4¾-97	75½	77½
Jusco 6-92	133¾	134¾
Komatsu 7¼-90	166	167
Mitsui 7¼-90	117¾	118¾
MorganJP 4¼-87	94½	96½
Nabisco 5¾-88	99½	101½
OwensIll 4½-87	98½	100½
PenneyJC 4½-87	75	77
RCA 5-88	83	85
Revlon 4¾-83	154	156
Revlon 4¾-87	131½	133½
Sperry 4¼-88	98	100
Squibb 4¼-87	79½	81½
Texaco 4½-88	74	76
Texas 7½-93	90½	92½
Tyco 8½-88	100	102
UnCarb 4¾-82	88½	90½
WarnLamb 4½-87	75	77
WarnLamb 4¼-88	72	74
Xerox 5-88	75½	77½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	75	77
Baker 5½-93	104	106
Beatrice 6¼-91	104	106
Beatrice 4½-92	89½	91½
Beecham 6¾-92	103¾	106¾
Boots 6¾-93	91	92
Borden 6¾-91	97	99
Borden 5-92	88	90
BroadHale 4¾-87	73½	75½

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100)

	Med.	Long.
Monday	94.59	89.12
Previous	94.59	89.12

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the January 22, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.989	3.969	107.90 *	47.469 *	0.2379	—	6.845 *	118.42 *	38.925 *
Brussels (c)	29.04	58.08	15.785	6.8625	3.4825 *	14.6215	—	17.335	5.692
Frankfurt	1.8425	3.6822	—	43.52 *	2.21 x	92.65 *	6.34 *	110.10 *	36.05 *
London(z)	1.997	—	3.6865	8.4575	1,667.50	3.972	58.10	3.341	10.21
Milan	834.45	1,667.40	453.19	197.01	—	419.76	28.73	497.76	163.44
Paris	4.2345	8.465	229.98 *	—	5.074 x	213.13 *	14.58 *	252.65 *	82.95 *
Zurich	1.67745	3.3517	90.9954 *	39.62445 *	0.2011	84.33885 *	5.7686 *	—	32.84545 *

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 5.1065 ; Escudo: 46.6675 ; Israeli £: 19.20 ; Peseta: 69.765 ; Schilling: 13.485 ; Sw Krona. 4.3405 ; Yen: 197.60 ; Norw. Krone: 5.0635 ; Fin Mark: 3.952 ; Belgian Financial Franc:29.725 ; Hong Kong $: 4.751 ; Singapore $: 2.1635 ; Canadian $: 84.215 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial Franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

January 22, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	103.25	102.00	102.25	102.30	102.90	102.95
May	106.10	105.00	105.20	105.30	105.75	105.85
Aug	110.00	109.00	109.15	109.25	109.70	109.75
Oct	112.75	111.70	112.15	112.25	112.50	112.70
Dec	115.25	115.00	114.90	115.15	115.30	115.60
Mar	120.25	119.75	119.80	120.25	120.30	120.55
May	N.T.	N.T.	122.00	122.50	122.55	122.90
1,470 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,806	1,782	1,802.5	1,803	1,785.5	1,788
May	1,850	1,825	1,845	1,847	1,826.5	1,828
Jul	1,871	1,854	1,868	1,870	1,852	1,853
Sep	1,888	1,880	1,886	1,870	1,852	1,853
Dec	1,910	1,900	1,905	1,906	1,890	1,900
Mar	1,930	1,920	1,923	1,927	1,910	1,925
May	1,944	1,935	1,935	1,937	1,918	1,925
1,641 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Jan	1,780	1,732	1,743	1,745	1,737	1,738
Mar	1,423	1,394	1,413	1,415	1,387	1,388
May	1,290	1,265	1,280	1,281	1,263	1,264
Jul	1,230	1,210	1,216	1,220	1,209	1,210
Sep	1,185	1,163	1,172	1,177	1,166	1,167
Nov	1,145	1,132	1,145	1,148	1,135	1,137
Jan	1,115	1,110	1,115	1,135	1,105	1,114
5,815 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

January 22, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	852.50	853.00	843.00	844.00
3 months	868.00	869.00	858.00	858.50
Cathodes: spot	835.00	836.00	826.00	827.00
3 months	853.00	855.00	845.00	846.00
Tin: spot	6,840.00	6,850.00	6,940.00	6,950.00
3 months	6,780.00	6,790.00	6,860.00	6,870.00
Lead: spot	499.00	501.00	500.00	502.00
3 months	472.00	472.50	465.00	466.00
Zinc: spot	373.00	374.00	368.50	369.50
3 months	385.50	386.00	380.00	380.50
Silver: spot	317.30	317.50	319.00	319.10
3 months	325.80	325.90	319.00	319.10

IBERIA REDEMPTION GROWTH FUND MANAGEMENT INC., PANAMA

NOTICE OF MEETING

Certificate holders are hereby convened to attend an extraordinary general meeting to be held on February 15th, 1979, at 10:00 a.m., at the Novotel (near Geneva Airport), Route de Meyrin, Ferney-Voltaire, France.

(Continued from Page 7)

Chase Manhattan

4th Quar	1978	1977
Oper. Net	58.71	36.17
Per Share.....	1.67	1.06
Net Income ..	57.85	37.02
Per Share.....	1.64	1.09
Year	**1978**	**1977**
Oper. Net	197.21	123.24
Per Share.....	5.59	3.71
Net Income ..	195.06	127.01
Per Share.....	5.53	3.83

Corning Glass Works

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue......	301.10	250.80
Profits........	22.10	21.30
Per Share.....	1.25	1.20
Year	**1978**	**1977**
Revenue......	1,250	1,110
Profits........	104.40	92.10
Per Share.....	5.89	5.20

Two European Firms To Join Big Board

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP-DJ) — The first two wholly-owned European securities firms will join the New York Stock Exchange Feb. 1.

They are Europartners Securities Corp. — jointly owned by Commerzbank of Frankfurt, Paris-based Credit Lyonnais, Banco di Roma, Nordic Bank Ltd., a London-based consortium of four Scandinavian banks, and Bank Leu, a Swiss institution — and Transatlantic Securities headquartered in Montreal and owned by Lombard Odier & Co., the Geneva-based investment banker.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Crane

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue......	305.60	272.40
Profits........	10.30	9.25
Per Share.....	1.03	0.92
Year	**1978**	**1977**
Revenue......	1,230	1,130
Profits........	35.35	66.17
Per Share.....	3.51	6.39

Crown Zellerbach

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue......	612.20	580.00
Profits........	45.10	28.10
Per share.....	1.77	1.10
Year	**1978**	**1977**
Revenue......	2,500	2,300
Profits........	112.00	111.00
Per share	4.39	4.35

Detroit Edison

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue......	398.10	347.10
Profits........	32.04	22.93
Per Share.....	0.49	0.40
Year	**1978**	**1977**
Revenue......	1,590	1,450
Profits........	108.81	110.42
Per Share.....	1.76	2.00

Ethyl

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue......	379.20	318.20
Profits........	20.46	17.64
Per Share.....	1.04	0.95
Year	**1978**	**1977**
Revenue......	1,420	1,280
Profits........	82.70	78.02
Per Share.....	4.24	4.29

Hercules

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue......	507.50	422.40
Profits........	24.79	6.78
Per Share.....	0.57	0.17
Year	**1978**	**1977**
Revenue......	1,950	1,700
Profits........	103.26	57.93
Per Share.....	2.36	1.36

Philadelphia Electric

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue......	344.40	329.80
Profits........	42.20	34.03
Per Share.....	0.41	0.32
Year	**1978**	**1977**
Revenue......	1,460	1,390
Profits........	184.86	173.44
Per Share.....	1.87	1.87

Raytheon

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue......	854.00	747.00
Profits........	37.64	30.65
Per share	1.21	0.99
Year	**1978**	**1977**
Revenue......	3,240	2,820
Profits........	150.03	113.24
Per share	4.83	3.67

ARCO Raises Dividend

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 22 (Reuters) — Atlantic Richfield announced today it raised the quarterly dividend to 70 from 60 cents a share, payable March 15, to holders on record Feb. 5.

Seafirst

4th Quar	1978	1977
Oper. Net	15.21	12.72
Per Share.....	1.02	0.94
Net Income ..	15.22	12.72
Per Share.....	1.02	0.94
Year	**1978**	**1977**
Oper. Net	53.75	41.50
Per Share.....	3.75	3.07
Net Income ..	53.76	41.27
Per Share.....	3.75	3.06

Japan

Kubota

First Half	1978	1977
Revenue......	255,179	248,112
Profits........	10,135	N.A.

(Figures in yen)

Money-Supply Growth Off to .2% in France

PARIS, Jan. 22 (Reuters) — French M-1 money supply growth slowed to 0.2 percent in October, seasonally adjusted, from a September gain of 2.3 percent, the Credit Council said today. The M-2 aggregate rose 0.3 percent following a 1-percent rise, the council added.

In the quarter ending October, M-2 supply rose 2.8 percent in seasonally adjusted terms compared with 2.9 percent in the three months through July. M-2 has risen 12.4 percent at a seasonally adjusted annual rate in the first 10 months of the year, it noted, above the government's 12-percent target.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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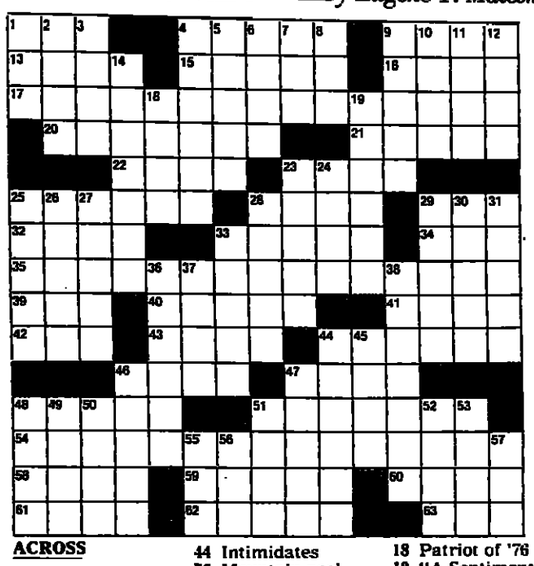
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ACROSS

1 Identify
4 Discard
9 Type of apartment house
13 Exclamation of lamentation
15 Burn —— in one's pocket
16 Tolstoy heroine
17 Ring fighter joins germ fighter
20 Indulge in babble
21 Not verbose
22 Was a contestant
23 Addict
25 Touch tenderly
28 Word with fish or dust
29 Singer Sumac
32 What aeration removes from milk
33 Turn one's back on
34 Mind-boggling time
35 English statesman joins French author
39 "—— Kapital"
40 Common antiseptic: Var.
41 Hornbeam, e.g.
42 Word with still or tight
43 Mammal floating on a floe
44 Intimidates
46 Mountain pool
47 "Sweet is the breath of ——. . .": Milton
48 Romantic involvement for Pierre
51 Beethoven offerings
54 English poet joins U.S. comedian
58 Rifle, for example: Fr.
59 Legal paper
60 —— ex machina
61 Famous flagmaker
62 Brewery product
63 Linkletter

DOWN

1 —— Mahal
2 Unevenly constructed
3 Heavyweight champ: 1934
4 Fries quickly
5 —— labor
6 Pinkish red
7 The Zugspitze is one
8 Kind of soup
9 Provide food for a fee
10 Person who is sui generis
11 Responsibility
12 Reduce
14 Abolitionists' target
18 Patriot of '76
19 "A Sentimental Journey" writer
23 Motoring maneuver
24 Marionette man
25 Causes of much absenteeism
26 Two-time loser to Dwight
27 Place for a hen party?
28 Destroy
29 Have a craving
30 Impressionist painter
31 Rugged range
33 Type of chair
36 Make harmless
37 Active one
38 Like Tom Thumb
44 California pass
45 Arafat is one
46 Berlin's specialty
47 Fraternal order.
48 Not in harmony
49 Slain Italian leader: 1978
50 Units for electricians
51 Game animal
52 Sector
53 Vilification
55 Unlucky
56 Albert ——, Minn. city
57 " Gallia —— omnis divisa . . ."

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Cloudy	MADRID	10	50	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	—5	23	Snow	MIAMI	59	15	Cloudy
ANKARA	1	34	Overcast	MILAN	2	36	Rain
ATHENS	10	50	Overcast	MONTREAL	—6	21	Cloudy
BEIRUT	13	55	Cloudy	MOSCOW	—12	10	Overcast
BELGRADE	2	36	Mist	MUNICH	—1	30	Mist
BERLIN	—7	19	Snow	NEW YORK	3	37	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	—2	28	Mist	NICE	11	52	Rain
BUCHAREST	—6	21	Mist	OSLO	—5	23	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	-	-	N.A.	PARIS	2	36	Mist
CASABLANCA	16	61	Rain	PRAGUE	—3	27	Mist
COPENHAGEN	—4	25	Snow	ROME	14	57	Mist
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Cloudy	SOFIA	0	32	Mist
DUBLIN	3	37	Mist	STOCKHOLM	—4	25	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	3	37	Rain	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	6	46	Rain	TEL AVIV	15	59	Overcast
FRANKFURT	—3	27	Mist	TOKYO	7	45	Fair
GENEVA	3	37	Mist	TUNIS	17	63	Rain
HELSINKI	—7	19	Snow	VIENNA	—2	28	Rain
ISTANBUL	2	36	Cloudy	WARSAW	—9	16	Mist
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	5	41	Cloudy
LISBON	14	57	Cloudy	ZURICH	1	34	Mist
LONDON	1	34	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	17	63	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

January 22, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the FIT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

—(d) Baerbond	SF 746.90
—(d) Conbar	SF 492.00
—(d) Grobar	SF 571.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 736.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

—(d) CSF Fund	SF 16.22
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.89
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$8.73

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:

—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$5.42
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust	$8.96*
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.93*

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 16.34
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 10.87

CREDIT SUISSE:

—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 297.00
—(d) Canasec	SF 396.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 62.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 56.50
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 69.50
—(d) Ussec	SF 396.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 113.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

—(d) Concentra	DM 21.98
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 71.10

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:

—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 24.69
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr.	$61.40
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 22.15
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 45.51
—(w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 14.62

FIDELITY POB 195, St Heller, Jersey C.I.:

—(w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 3.76
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 9.52
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 16.09

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:

—(w) Barry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 54.53
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 18.27
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.35
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 6.98

JARDINE FLEMING:

—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$87.38
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 17.59

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438,GENEVA 11

—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 343.50
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 304.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.85

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1.315.00
—(r) Securswiss	SF 936.00

SWISS BANK CORP:

—(d) America-Valor	SF 220.25
—(d) Intervalor	SF 49.50
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 416.50
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 227.50
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 67.00
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 72.74

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

—(d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 21.00
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 63.00
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 64.75
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 731.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 99.50
—(d) Globinvest	SF 94.75
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 74.25
—(d) Romerfon-Invest	SF 244.00
—(d) Saffi South Afr Sh	SF 124.00
—(d) Simo Swiss R Est	SF 205.00

UNION INVESTMENT,Frankfurt

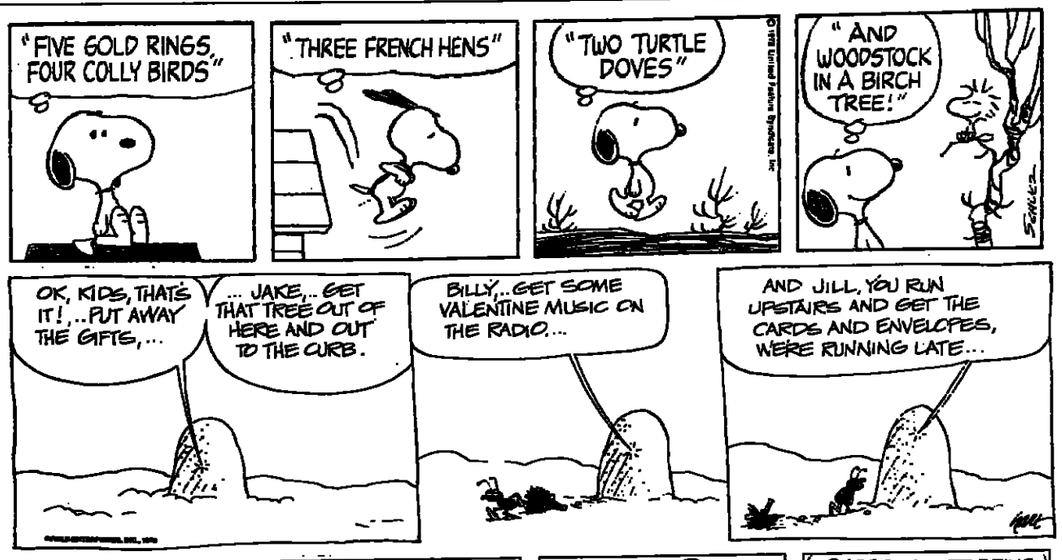
—(d) Aflamictonds	DM 11.40
—(d) Eurospefonds	DM 25.55
—(d) Unifonds	DM 17.70
—(d) Unirenta	DM 38.40
—(d) Unispecial I	DM 61.85

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.22
(w) Trusticor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$ 7.35
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 126.90
(w) CAAIT	$ 10.19
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 11.34
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1.374.00
(d) Caribica Open-End Fund	$ 181.39
(w) Chadel Fund	$ 3.14
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 911.59
(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 27.34
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs.	$ 8.05
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$15.22
(w) D.G.C.	$ 47.81
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 11.13
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 14.30
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$17.59
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1.122.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 4,072.28
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$ 190.22
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 1,563.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 97.48
(d) Fonditalia	$ 11.93
(d) Frankt.-Trust Interims	DM 40.47
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 0.30
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.74
(w) Hausmann Hldg. NV	$ 255.21
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobef	$ 30.50
(d) Icafund	$ 11.02
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 107.13
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 109.69
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 10.27
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 150.18
(w) Interselex Pac. Fund	FB 6,945.00
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 22.71
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 6.53
(d) Investa DWS	DM 37.30
(r) Invest Affantiques	$ 53.77
(d) Italmartca S.A. Fund	$ 9.54
(r) Itolfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.32
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$ 66.84
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 45.31
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,509.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 12.19
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 39.01
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$ 42.68
(w) Luxfund	$ 26.18
(d) Madelaknum Sel. Fund	$10.92
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 0.68
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.88
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 280.69
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.27
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.31
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 66.99
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 30.23
(d) Renta Fund	LF 1,899.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF 823.00
(d) Safe Fund	$ 4.62
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 9.31
(w) Samural Portfolio	SF 77.85
(w) Seora (N.A.V.)	$ 15.41
( ) Share Realty N.V.	$ 15.51
( ) Share International N.V.	$ 4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 98.70
(w) Soras Fund	$ 587.43
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 11.32
(w) Tokyo Pac. Held (Seo)	$ 47.95
(w) Tokyo Pac. Held N.V.	$ 65.81
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 38.25
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$ 0.97
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 2.75
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd	$ 104.15
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	$ 10.95
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 7.39
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 440.26
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 11.61
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 68.53
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 5,348.69

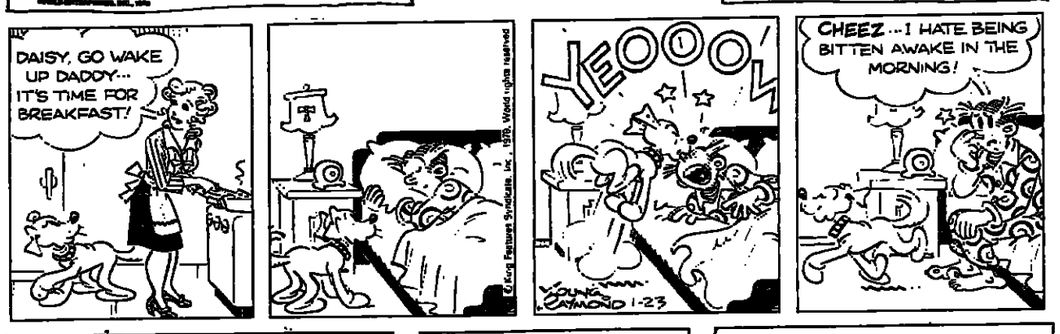
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HAREMM

COSHOL



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TULIP HUMAN UNHOOK JARGON
Answer: How to put "pressure" on someone you love—HUG HIM

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DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

PRICK UP YOUR EARS

The Biography of Joe Orton

By John Lahr. Alfred A. Knopf. Illustrated. 302 pp. $15.

Reviewed by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

A FEW months before he was brutally murdered Joe Orton, the audacious English dramatist of the 1960s, told friends that he had a new play in mind. It was to be set in 1901 London on the eve of Edward VII's coronation and he intended to call it "Prick Up Your Ears." John Lahr, the American critic-novelist, has appropriated this provocative title for his biography of Orton whom he sees in retrospect as an author of revolutionary and lasting significance.

Orton died young — at 34 — and horribly, his brains bashed in with a hammer by his insanely envious roommate, Kenneth Halliwell, who committed suicide immediately after the crime by swallowing 22 Nembutals. When one August afternoon in 1967 the bodies were discovered in the Islington digs they had shared, it seemed to many that the victim's ghastly end was somehow related to his black comedies in which sex and violent death were sardonically spoofed.



Joe Orton

Orton was an anarchistic humorist who delighted in exposing what in the England of his day was still "the unmentionable." He does not belong with "the angry young men" for, though he was young and angry, he is too bizarre to be pigeon-holed. Lahr believes he wrote out of "a lifetime's hunger for revenge" on traditional hypocrisy and he argues a fair case for such motivation.

Joe Orton was born in a working-class London suburb, one of four children of ineffectual, lower-middle-class parents. His father was a thwarted gardener and his mother a flighty creature who felt she had married beneath her and liked to sing opera arias in the pubs. To her children she preached a creed of Victorian morality.

Extroverted and Vain

Young Joe was an extrovert. Vain of his appearance, he built up his physique with muscle exercises. An aspiring actor, he enrolled at the Royal Academy of Drama and Art for stage training. There he met Halliwell, a fellow student seven years his elder, who was already morbidly preoccupied by fears that he had no talent. Halliwell cloaked his self-doubts in an arrogant pose which irritated everyone he encountered, though Orton was impressed by his show of intellect and his knowledge of literature. The two became friends and lovers, and as Halliwell had some money and a flat, Orton moved in with him.

At RADA, Orton proved the better actor. They decided to write together and completed a novel (which remains unpublished), but thereafter Halliwell withdrew from active collaboration to serve as Orton's teacher, idea man and advisor.

In 1962 they were arrested on an odd charge. They had stolen books from a public library and after defacing the illustrations and typing slightly obscene, mocking blurbs on the jackets, replaced them. For this schoolboy prank they served a jail sentence, which only deepened Orton's hatred of the law and its guardians.

In 1963, the BBC accepted and broadcast an Orton script, "The Ruffian on the Stairs" and the following year saw his first play, "Entertaining Mr. Sloane," at the experimental Arts theater. It dealt with a tough, sassy, young murderer who is sheltered from justice by a moronic, middle-aged, middle-class brother and sister, both of whom have sexual designs upon him.

There was a peculiar, mischievous humor in its manipulation of sordid scenes for laughter, a quality soon termed "Ortonesque," i.e. Edgar Allen Poe charnel-house shivers served up in French farce form. It had a chilly reception from the press, but Terence Rattigan, an establishment playwright, financed its transfer to a West End commercial theater where it enjoyed a profitable engagement.

Alan Schneider, the American director of Albee and Beckett, staged it on Broadway where it was instantly slain by horrendous reviews. "It might secretly delight those epicenes who look upon the public humiliation of women as grand sport," wrote a New York Aristotle. "But it is repugnant to anyone who believes that even a foil in black comedy deserves something juster than nasty, vulgar patronizing."

Orton contemplated putting this sententious statement into the mouth of one of his grotesque characters for comic effect. Comments of this nature sent him into gales of giggles. Under a repertory of pseudonyms he wrote letters to newspapers complaining of the immorality of his plays or recommending them as "the best thing in town."

During the run of another melodrama farce, "Loot," Orton's mother died and was cremated. He showed up at the theater on the afternoon of the funeral to scandalize the company by clicking his dead mother's false teeth like castanets. The streak of lunacy, apparent in his plays, was not confined to his comedies.

Within three years he had become internationally known. The sale of the screen rights to his plays brought him a fortune and liberated him financially from Halliwell who continued, however, to hold psychological sway over him. Their relationship at this point resembled a homosexual version of a Strindberg marriage, as Orton recorded in his candid journal from which Lahr has printed many revealing extracts. They tried a vacation in North Africa, but ended up bickering incessantly. Returning to London, Orton learned that his latest play, "What The Butler Saw," was to be produced with a star cast. He went to his father's place in the country for a few days. When he came back, Halliwell, probably realizing that he had lost his friend to success, was waiting with a hammer.

A Fascinating Book

Anyone who has read Lahr's biography of his father, Bert Lahr, the famous comedian, or his novel of Broadway low-life, "The Autograph Hound," need not be informed that he can write. He has powers of expression and, to a lesser degree, powers of persuasion. From Orton's gruesome story he has devised a fascinating book. In it are combined the suspense of a gripping detective thriller and an exhaustive study of Orton's work and strange personality.

One is inclined to accept Lahr's estimate of Orton as the foremost — and surely the most original — English dramatist of his generation. He invented a brand of fantastic comedy that had an intensely personal viewpoint. He had lofty ambitions as a stylist, taking as models the Restoration magnificoes, Sheridan and Wilde. His gift for twisting phrases, cliches, situations had brilliant color and verve. What posterity will make of him remains to be seen. Meanwhile, we have this striking study by Lahr, done in depth and in sympathy, a fine tribute. It is not always, as Wilde complained, the Judas who writes the biography.

Thomas Quinn Curtiss is Paris theater and film critic for the International Herald Tribune.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	D	O	G		S	O	F	I	A		T	A	S	K
S	A	P	O		I	R	O	N	S		I	T	O	N
C	L	E	O		L	I	R	A	S		M	I	L	E
H	I	N	D	M	O	S	T		T	W	E	L	V	E
		S	T	U		O	H	O		H	O	T	E	L
P	O	P	I	N		N	E	L	S	O	N			
A	R	A	M	I	S		T	I	A		O	P	E	D
P	A	C	E		P	R	I	O	R		N	A	Z	I
A	L	E	C		A	I	M		I	B	E	R	I	A
			H	A	N	G	E	R		E	S	T	O	S
O	R	G	A	N		A	B	E		S	H	Y		
H	A	L	R	O		E	A	T	S	A	W	A	Y	
A	V	A	L		N	E	I	G	H		N	I	R	O
R	E	N	I		U	L	N	A	E		D	R	A	G
A	N	T	E		S	I	G	N	O		S	E	M	I

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

South was doubled in three no-trump after the auction shown on the diagramed deal.

West had made a skimpy overcall and East had every reason to double. The spade lead removed the ace from the dummy, and the diamond queen was played. South could be sure of eight tricks, but it was not clear where his ninth was coming from.

East took the diamond ace and shifted to the heart jack. South ducked once, but finessed the queen on the next round. This was a normal misguess, losing to the unguarded king. The moment of truth had now arrived.

If West had shifted to a club, he would have established a fifth trick for the defense before South could score his ninth. In practice, West played a spade, and it was all over. South had a ninth trick with the spade queen.

In the replay, the contract was reached undoubled, and the play began similarly. But when East gained the lead in diamonds, he shifted to a low heart. South's play of six was intended to be a duck, but turned out to be a very deep finesse, driving out the king. The contract was made with an overtrick.

NORTH
♠ A
♡ 7 4
◇ Q J 7 5 4 2
♣ J 10 3 2

WEST
♠ J 9 7 5 4 3
♡ K 3
◇ 10
♣ K 9 8 6

EAST
♠ K 2
♡ J 10 9 8 5 2
◇ A 9
♣ Q 7 5

SOUTH (D)
♠ Q 10 8 6
♡ A Q 8
◇ K 8 6 3
♣ A 4

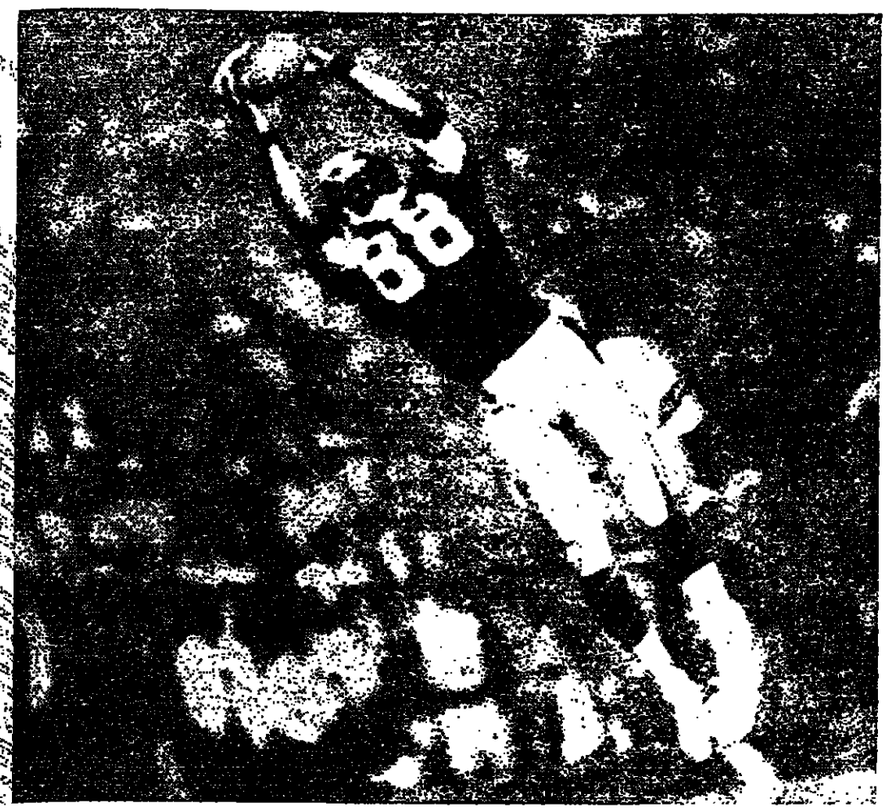
North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	2♠	3 N.T.	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the spade five.

Steelers Defeat Cowboys, 35-31, in the Super Bowl



Associated Press

Lynn Swann of the Pittsburgh Steelers goes high to catch a touchdown pass in the fourth quarter.

Swann Gloats Over His Catches

By Ken Denlinger

MIAMI, Jan. 22 (WP) — The re- lay showed the nightmare of all eceivers — Jackie Smith dropping n easy touchdown pass in the end one. From where Lynn Swann ood, close to the top of the world. e moment called not for sympa- y but for gloating.

"Oh, baby," he said, "fellow ain't ot what heroes are made of."

Swann clearly does. Once again the Super Bowl he ran the most angerous routes and grabbed the nportant passes — and got the enefit of the doubt on the interfer- nce call that led to the game- reaking touchdown against the allas Cowboys.

In Dallas, Swann will be known s the Pittsburgh Stealer, whose eeds seemed to include a subtle ove that put cornerback Benny arnes in such position he could ardly avoid the trip that field udge Fred Swearingen called.

Plenty to Say

Swann was unusually vocal im- ediately after the 35-31 victory, eminding everyone that he had oaxed the Steelers two weeks ago o use the play that produced their rst and last touchdowns here yes- rday.

He fumbled candor after ques- ons about the collision with arnes, saying: "I'll have to look at e films to see if the official made great call or a mistake, but he Barnes] tripped me twice. And if enny doesn't get to me, I catch it: nd I'm gone."

An impartial witness is not quite ure where to begin in praise of wann. All Terry Bradshaw used in ining honors as most valuable layer were his arm and his mind he seemed to outwit the entire owboy braintrust at times). The oting was unanimous and it hould have been.

But Swann was as well rounded s any player in any game will ever e. Afterward, he was to be found ith an unfamiliar item tucked, ootball-style, under his right arm. t was an enormous bottle of cham- agne and he broke past some versized reporters to reach the teelers' president, Dan Rooney.

"I know it's against the rules for hese things to be opened," he said, lutching the cork. "But I can't elp myself."

"Go ahead," Rooney whispered. You can be spontaneous."

And he was, explaining not long efore popping the cork that he ought the bottle just before the eam left Pittsburgh for Miami last eek. Give him yet another versa- ility mark — for anticipation.

"We honestly felt we could ore," he said. "Tom Landry idn't think we could. He said hree touchdowns would beat us. Safeties] Cliff Harris and Charlie Waters said I'd pay the price.

"Harris gave me his best shot, hen I didn't have the ball. But liff Harris was closest to me when caught the winning touchdown ass."

A Reckless Streak

Swann has the soft features one xpects from a virtuoso, an acrobat ho glops enough stickum on him- elf to be called a glue-fingered eceiver, literally. So those harsh ords that leaped from his lips aused mild surprise, until one re- embered the sort of recklessness equired to make his catches.

The enduring memory of the '76 uper Bowl is Swann drapped over allas cornerback Mark Washing- on, the two a mass of arms and gs and Swann somehow control- ng the ball as both topple toward he ground — and holding it.

He caught four passes for 161 ards during that 21-17 victory, in- luding the 64-yarder for the win- ning touchdown. So when he sug- gests a play, such as 1-10-I-Takeoff, coach Chuck Noll listens.

"Two weeks ago, I guess it was, I told them about it and we put it in," he said. "I'd noticed their cor- ners come up close every so often, to cut off the inside move. So what John [Stallworth] and I did on our touchdown catches was fake inside, pivot and shoot outside and up the field.

"We're past the cornerback right away — and we're open before the safety can get to us. My catch was a slight variation, because I was cov- ered a bit to the outside.

"I'm sure Cliff expected me to go under [in front of] him. But like Cliff says, I hate to get hit. So I went by him and had me a touch- down."

As he watched that replay of poor Smith, so foolish and frustrat- ed in the end zone, Swann could not resist saying: "The players on our team are money players. You give us the opportunity to make that catch and 10 out of 10 times we will."

For that matter, old Cardinal Smith and most other pro receivers will make that catch 100 out of 100 times. But when the pressure is most intense the Smiths and Barnesses and Washingtons of the NFL end with their fists beating the turf and the Swanns and Bradshaws float into the dressing room clutching game balls.



Associated Press

Quarterbacks Terry Bradshaw (in helmet) and Roger Staubach put their arms around each other after the game.

Bradshaw's Play-Calling Costs Him His Reputation

By Dave Brady

MIAMI, Jan. 22 (WP) — Terry Bradshaw has shed forever the im- age of "Ozark Ike." He became the first quarterback to win three Super Bowls, topping his own play-calling with an audible selection that suck- ered the sophisticated Cowboys for the touchdown that put them in a hole for good.

"I thought I saw them coming in a blitz," Bradshaw said of the changed call that sent running back Franco Harris on a trap play for a 22-yard score to put the Steelers ahead, 28-17, on the way to the 35- 31 victory.

On the previous play, linebacker Thomas Henderson of the Cowboys blitzed and sacked Bradshaw for a 10-yard loss. But the play was wiped out because of a delay-of-game penalty against Pittsburgh, which took precedence.

Some Psychology

On the winning play, Bradshaw seized on the emotional atmosphere after Henderson's voided sack. As if he didn't like Henderson man- handling Bradshaw on the play, Harris grabbed the Cowboy line- backer by the jersey and demand- ed, "Didn't you hear that whistle?"

Henderson reported afterward that he answered Harris, "I'm deaf and mute." Then Henderson ad- mitted he was trying to "psych" Harris by provoking him "so he might swing at me and get thrown out of the game."

Bradshaw had been treated roughly by the Cowboys, particu- larly by Henderson, who stripped the Pittsburgh quarterback of the ball in the second quarter. Hender- son flung him to the ground and linebacker Mike Hegman picked up the loose ball and went on for a 37- yard touchdown.

Left Elbow Hurt

When Bradshaw hit the ground he twisted his left elbow. It was an- nounced he had a bruised left shoulder. That may have helped Bradshaw set up Dallas defenders for another touchdown in the same period. If the Cowboys thought his throwing rhythm or strength would be disturbed by his injury, he quickly disabused them.

"I felt nervous as a cat all week," said Bradshaw. "I came out to the stadium early, maybe 2 1-2 hours before the game, and I felt fine as I got in this football environment. I was ready to play.

"The one thing I made up my mind was, that I was going to play my game win or lose," he contined. "I didn't give a hoot what they would say. The thing I didn't want to do in this game was change what got me here. And what got me here was play-action passes and throw- ing the ball."

Bradshaw admitted he was shak- en up somewhat when Henderson and Hegman victimized him in the second quarter. There seemed to be some question whether he could come back out and backup quarter- back Mike Kruczek would have re- placed him had he not been able to.

"I told him I was going back in," Bradshaw said.

Bradshaw Breaks Passing Records

By William N. Wallace

MIAMI, Jan. 22 (NYT) — Finally, a Super Bowl.

The 13th such professional football championship produced a game worthy of superlatives. The Pittsburgh Steelers defeated the Dallas Cowboys, 35-31, here yesterday to become the first team to win three Super Bowls — IX, X and XIII — in the highest scoring, most exciting game of the series.

It was a game with everything a football fan could want. It had the excellent passing of Terry Bradshaw, the Pittsburgh quarterback who set Super Bowl records for most passing yardage, 318, and most touchdowns thrown, four.

It had the utter frustration of Jackie Smith, the Dallas reserve tight end — a veteran of 16 professional seasons — who dropped a certain touch- down pass in the end zone that would have given his team a 21-21 tie in the third period.

It had the acrobatic catches of Lynn Swann and John Stallworth. It had the running of the cagey Tony Dorsett and the stubborn Franco Harris. It had a lost fumble by the Cowboys on a kickoff. It had a penalty call — Benny Barnes interfering with Swann — that will be debated endlessly.

Double the Scoring

The 66 points scored at the Orange Bowl were exactly double the aver- age number of points scored in the previous 12 Super Bowl games. Nei- ther team could establish a dominating running offense, so they both resorted to passing, an attack that went a lot of places, good places for Pittsburgh.

Rocky Bleier, the Steeler running back who caught Bradshaw's third touchdown pass on the next-to-last play of the first half, summed up the game witnessed by 78,856 fans in the stadium and by uncounted millions who watched on television.

He said: "The Steelers and the Cowboys have played the two most exciting games ever in the Super Bowl. I give credit to Dallas because they didn't quit. They kept our defense out there in the fourth quarter. They really gave us a scare."

Bleier was referring to the Pittsburgh victory over Dallas here three years ago, also by 4 points, 21-17, and to the Cowboys' late comeback yesterday from a deficit of 18 points, which the Steelers accumulated suddenly in the middle of the last period.

After the National Football League's two best teams had battled for three periods they were only 4 points apart, Pittsburgh ahead, 21-17. The Steelers led, 21-14, at the end of the first half in which Bradshaw complet- ed 11 of 18 passes for 253 yards and three touchdowns, two to John Stallworth, the wide-ranging wide receiver.

Controversial Call

Stallworth developed a leg cramp and saw almost no action in the second half. He had, however, already done his damage and Bradshaw had already broken Bart Starr's 12-year-old record for most yards passing (250) in a Super Bowl game.

The Cowboys lost the game within 19 seconds midway through that final period as Pittsburgh scored 14 points. Bradshaw, under a big rush by the Dallas defenders, who sacked him four times during the game, threw a soft pass high in the air toward Swann. The Steeler receiver and his defender, Barnes, were far down the field and they became entangled.

"He tripped me," said Swann.

"He pushed me," said Barnes.

Fred Swearingen, the field judge, ruled that Barnes was guilty of pass interference, and the Steelers had a 33-yard penalty gain on the incom- plete pass.

"It was a judgment call on a pass play," Swearingen said candidly.

The penalty put the Steelers on the Dallas 23-yard line and from the 22 Harris, otherwise contained throughout the game, blasted to the end zone on a typical Pittsburgh inside trap-block play. That touchdown put the Steelers ahead by 11 points, 28-17.

The following kickoff by Roy Gerela was so short that it went to Randy White, a defensive tackle who plays with his fingers wrapped in tape. White could not scoop up the ball and a wild rush for the fumble resulted. Dennis Winston of the Steelers recovered on the Cowboy 18 and then Bradshaw's passing skill accounted for 6 points more.

On the first down, Bradshaw rifled a pass toward the back of the end zone that seemed too high to be caught. But the graceful Swann jumped, reached and grabbed the ball for the touchdown, the picture play of a game that was filled with big plays.

The Cowboys, now trailing by 35-17, then mounted two scoring drives of 89 and 52 yards in the last seven minutes, their final touchdown coming with only 22 seconds left to play. From their standpoint they did not lose the game. They ran out of time.

Praise From the Coach

"They played their hearts out," said Tom Landry, the Dallas coach.

But they wound up 4 points short.

Those 4 points were lost when Smith, the 38-year-old second-string tight end, failed to catch a pass from Roger Staubach in the Pittsburgh end zone in the third period. Smith slipped on the damp, yellow-painted grass and the pass, low and wobbly, hit him in the shoulder pads and fell to the turf. Dallas had to settle for a field goal.

"I was wide open and I missed it," said Smith. That play might have cost the 45 Cowboy players $405,000 because each of the 45 Steelers received $18,000 for winning the game and each of the Cowboys $9,000.

Staubach said later, "I could have thrown Jackie a lot better pass." The Dallas quarterback, playing in his fifth Super Bowl game, was good. Bradshaw was better.

Staubach completed 17 of 30 pass attempts for 228 yards and one touchdown, to Billy Joe DuPree late in the game, and had one intercepted pass, as did Bradshaw. Staubach was dropped five times by the Steelers and fumbled once. Bradshaw fumbled twice, one bobble resulting in a Dallas touchdown.

That happened in the second period when Mike Hegman, the Cowboy linebacker, stripped the ball from Bradshaw and kept going for 37 yards and 6 points.

Bradshaw seemed unphased by his performance. When told of his record day he said, "Did I do all that?"

Cliff Harris, the Cowboy safety who knew full well that the defenders had to hold Bradshaw down, expressed admiration. "We didn't stop him the way we had to," Harris said. "I told Bradshaw he had a hell of a game. He did a great job and deserved the most valuable player award. It's really where he puts the ball for them [Stallworth and Swann]. He throws it so they can catch it."

Of the 674 yards gained in the most productive Super Bowl game in the series, 467 were passing yards (546 yards minus the number of yards lost in quarterback sacks). Harris garnered only 68 rushing yards on 20 at- tempts and Dorsett ran for 96 on 15 tries.

Bradshaw, who called all the Steeler plays, went to his strength, passes to Stallworth and Swann, for 239 yards and three touchdowns. The Cowboys, who were forewarned, failed to stop the trio, in a Super Bowl filled with records on offense.

Records broken were most points scored, 66; most touchdowns, 9; most touchdown passes, 7; most yards gained by passing in one game, 467; most yards by passing, Bradshaw, 318; most touchdown passes thrown, Bradshaw, 4. The next Super Bowl game will be played in 364 days in Pasadena, Calif.

Keegan to Play Soccer in U.S.

HAMBURG, Jan. 22 (UPI) — Kevin Keegan, who was named Europe's best soccer player for 1978, will play a few months this year for the Washington Diplo- mats, of the North American Soccer League, his team, Hamburg, announced today.

Manager Guenter Netzer said Hamburg would make the 27-year- old Englishman available to play in the United States for three to four months from June until the season's end.

He said Keegan made permission to play for the Diplomats a condi- tion for signing a new contract with Hamburg that runs until June, 1980.

Keegan was said to be getting $130,434 from the Washington team, with Hamburg getting noth- ing.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
NY Islanders	30	6	9	69	212	118
NY Rangers	26	15	5	57	192	159
Philadelphia	22	15	11	55	158	145
Atlanta	25	18	4	54	190	163

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	16	20	8	40	134	159
Vancouver	16	25	6	38	145	180
Colorado	10	31	7	27	134	197
St. Louis	10	31	7	27	137	213

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	30	9	7	67	187	117
Pittsburgh	19	19	8	46	163	159
Los Angeles	19	21	6	44	167	164
Washington	14	26	7	35	154	204
Detroit	9	25	13	31	140	173

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Boston	29	10	7	65	194	145
Toronto	20	19	8	48	151	149
Buffalo	18	16	11	47	151	146
Minnesota	16	23	6	38	142	160

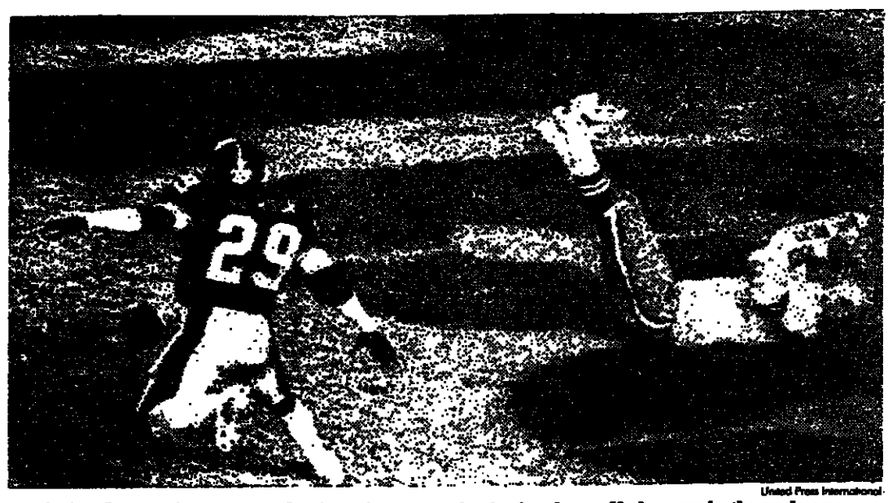
Sunday's Results

Philadelphia 5, N.Y. Rangers 5 (tie)

WHA Results

Sunday's Games

Birmingham 4, Edmonton 3
Winnipeg 3, Quebec 1



Unated Press International

Jackie Smith of the Dallas Cowboys lies on his back after he muffed a pass in the end zone.

For Smith, a Not-So-Good Time

By Michael Katz

MIAMI, Jan. 22 (NYT) — In the crowded, tiny locker room, the first man to be surrounded was Thomas Henderson, the symbol of the Dal- las Cowboys. He was doing his best to fight back tears.

"I'm not ashamed of anything I did tonight," said the outspoken linebacker. "As you can see, I'm a bit upset. I never feel defeat until the game is over. I never give up. I don't care if there's one second to play and we're 14 points down, I'm still ready to play."

Henderson sat on a bench, slumped, his voice not nearly as au- dible as it had been in previous weeks. Asked how he felt now about Terry Bradshaw, after the Steeler quarterback had passed for 318 yards, he replied: "I rated his intelligence. I didn't rate his abili- ty."

Out of Retirement

Diagonally across the room, un- der the Orange Bowl, another de- feated player was surrounded. Jackie Smith, the 38-year-old tight end, had been wide open in the end zone and dropped a pass from Rog- er Staubach in the third quarter that would have allowed the Cowboys to tie the game at 21-all.

"That wasn't exactly the way we worked on it," said Smith, who came out of retirement in Septem- ber when the Cowboys' backup tight end, Jay Saldi, was injured. "A game is made up of good times and not-so-good times. That wasn't too good."

All week Smith had been acting as if he had found the Fountain of Youth. For 15 years he toiled so well for the St. Louis Cardinals that Tex Schram, the Cowboys' presi- dent, rated him "surefire Hall of Fame." For 15 years he had never reached the ultimate game. And then a Cardinal doctor warned him that to continue playing with a neck injury would mean risking paralysis. So he retired, and was surprised when the Cowboys called him, surprised when he passed the Dallas physical.

A few days ago he said: "I'm just a very happy, fortunate old man to be here, especially when I think of all the guys I played with like Irv Goode, Charley Johnson, Larry Wilson, who never made it here."

After the game, Smith said he was retired again.

"Jackie really feels bad," said Staubach. "My pass was partly to blame, maybe. I saw him wide open, we had a run offense [double tight end formation, which usually means a running play] and they gambled. We hit the right play, but I looped the ball too much."

Coach Tom Landry said Stau- bach's pass had been "soft." Then he added, "It came in low and when Jackie tried to stop, his feet seemed to come out from under him."

Smith said he was "out of the po- sition I wanted to be to catch it."

"I'd really like to have that back," he said. "But I guess it doesn't work out that way."

"One call, one play doesn't make a game," said Staubach, the 36- year-old quarterback who complet- ed 17 of 30 passes for 228 yards despite a fierce Steeler pass rush. "Their defense made some key plays. That interception at the end of the first half, for example."

Big Turnaround

The score was tied, 14-14, and the Cowboys were driving. But Mel Blount picked off a Staubach pass on the Steeler 16-yard line, and 75 seconds later Rocky Bleier caught a 7-yard touchdown pass from Bradshaw to give Pittsburgh a 21- 14 halftime lead.

"I threw the pass well," said Staubach, "got it past the lineback- er. But Blount made a great play. He came off the zone coverage beautifully. Instead of us being ahead, 17-14, at the half, we were down, 21-14."

Most of the Cowboys had real- ized they were playing another fine team. There were few criticisms of the Steelers. Preston Pearson said, "I have no respect for that team at all," but the former Steeler was pretty much alone in that view.

"That's a super team, super per- sonnel and the Super Bowl champi- on," said Tony Dorsett.

Henderson, who helped to strip the ball from Bradshaw, with Mike Hegman recovering it and running for a Dallas touchdown, was asked if the Steelers were the toughest team he had faced. He forced a laugh and said: "They're the world champions, aren't they?"



AP

Jackie Smith leaves the field.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Washington	31	13	.705	—
Philadelphia	27	15	.643	3
New Jersey	21	20	.512	8½
New York	22	25	.468	10½
Boston	16	28	.364	15

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	28	18	.609	—
Houston	26	19	.578	1½
Atlanta	24	22	.542	3
Cleveland	18	27	.400	9½
Detroit	15	31	.326	13
New Orleans	16	34	.320	14

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	28	17	.622	—
Denver	24	21	.533	3
Milwaukee	22	23	.489	5½
Chicago	17	29	.370	11½
Indiana	16	30	.348	12½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	28	15	.651	—
Los Angeles	29	18	.617	1
Phoenix	28	19	.596	2
Golden State	22	25	.468	8
Portland	20	23	.465	8
San Diego	21	26	.447	9

Sunday's Results

Philadelphia 91, Boston 87
Cleveland 94, Chicago 93
New Orleans 108, Atlanta 87
Milwaukee 138, New York 114
Los Angeles 113, Golden State 107

NBA Leaders

Scoring

	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Gervin, S.A.	46	551	259	1361	29.6
Free, S.D.	43	441	334	1216	28.3
M.Johnson, Atl	49	533	311	1277	26.1
Gilmore, Chi	46	452	251	1155	25.1
King, N.J.	41	410	204	1024	25.0
Davis, Phoe	47	471	217	1159	24.7
Abdl-Jbbr, L.A.	47	462	224	1148	24.4
McGinnis, Den	47	396	350	1142	24.3
Lanier, Det	33	307	183	797	24.2
Kenon, S.A.	45	451	182	1084	24.1

Rebounding

	G	OR	Def	Tot	Avg
Malone, Hou	45	314	472	786	17.5
Gilmore, Chi	46	182	428	610	13.3
Robinson, Pho	47	149	465	614	13.1
Abdl-Jbbr, L.A.	47	118	468	586	12.5
Sikma, Sea	43	121	400	521	12.1

Assists

	G	No.	Avg
Porter, Det	46	527	11.5
Lucas, G.S.	47	487	10.4
Nixon, L.A.	47	416	8.9
Ford, K.C.	43	341	7.9
Walker, Cle	37	238	6.4

Rhode Island Building A Top Basketball Record

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (NYT) — Several weeks ago, the University of Rhode Island honored its three leading career scorers — Steve Chubin, Class of 1966, Steve Rowell, Class of '73 and Ernie Calverley, Class of '48.

That night the Rams lost at home in overtime to Detroit but Rhode Island's basketball future still looked bright as Sly Williams, the left-handed scoring magician, put in 44 points, 28 in the second half.

The 6-foot-7-inch Williams has had a major impact on changing the Rams' fortunes.

With Williams averaging 19.4 points a game last season Rhode Is- land won 24 games, the most in its 67-year basketball history.

After Saturday night's 71-70 vic- tory over St. John's, Rhode Island is tied with Georgetown and Syracuse for the best record in the East, each with 14 victories and 2 defeats. Georgetown defeated Penn, 78-76, and Syracuse routed Canisius, 103-92. While Rhode Is- land is still waiting for national rec- ognition, Georgetown is ranked 10th nationally and Syracuse 12th.

Rhode Island's resurgence marks the fulfillment of a goal Jack Kraft set when he moved from Villanova to coach the Rams five years ago. He was 51 years old at the time and there had been suggestions that he was coming to Rhode Island to retire. Not quite.

Comeback for Victors

Williams, a junior, and the nation's sixth leading scorer (25.7- point average), scored 33 points against St. John's and enabled his team to rally from an 11-point defi- cit and beat the Redmen for the first time in 13 games over a 16- season span.

Georgetown needed the heroics of Tommy Scates and the clutch points at the end of the game by John Duren, after Craig Shelton fouled out with almost seven min- utes remaining, for its victory over Penn, the Ivy League pacesetter. The 6-11 Scates played 35 minutes, blocked 9 shots and scored 11 points, including a stuff shot with 1:16 left that put the Hoyas ahead to stay.

"Tommy Scates is sort of like a volcano," said John Thompson, the Georgetown coach. "You're always waiting for him to erupt."

Roosevelt Bouie and Louis Orr scored 27 points each as Syracuse shot 61 percent in its victory over Canisius.

Illinois, ranked second behind Notre Dame in the coaches' poll, was upset, 69-57, by Purdue. Lee Rose, the Purdue coach, threw a full-court press at Illinois at the start and finished the second straight loss for Illinois after 16 successive victories with a slow- down, four-corner offense.

"We call it a controlled offense," said Rose. "We like to use it when we're far ahead. There's nothing else a team can do but foul when they're down late in the game."

Good Shooting Eyes

Kansas State was the other team to inflict a loss on a team in the top 20 when it beat Kansas, ranked No. 20, 96-69, in a Big Eight game. Kansas State, which shot 70 per- cent, was paced by 28 points by Steve Soldner and 27 by Rolando Blackman.

North Carolina, No. 2 in the writers' poll, strengthened its lead in the Atlantic Coast Conference by defeating Maryland, 54-53, on a 15-foot jumper by Al Wood with three seconds left. The Tar Heels' fifth league victory in six games and their 14th in 16 games came at Maryland and without the injured Mike O'Koren, the high-scoring starting forward, and Dave Colescott, the starting point guard.

Indiana State remained the nation's only unbeaten major col- lege team with a 90-80 Missouri Valley Conference victory over Creighton. Larry Bird's 29 points paved the way for the Sycamores' 16th victory.

How the Top 20 Did

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP) — How the top 20 teams in the Associated Press college basketball poll fared through games of Jan. 15-21:

1. Notre Dame (11-1) beat Lafayette 91-66; beat San Francisco 88-69; beat South Carolina 82-72
2. North Carolina (14-2) beat N. Carolina St. 70-69; beat Maryland 54-53
3. UCLA (12-3) lost to Arizona 70-69; beat Ari- zona St. 95-79
4. Illinois (16-2) beat Wisconsin 81-74; lost to Purdue 69-57
5. Indiana St. (16-0) beat New Mexico St. 73-69; beat Wichita St. 94-84; beat Creighton 90-80
6. Michigan St. (11-3) beat Indiana 82-58; beat Iowa 83-72, OT
7. Louisville (15-3) beat Dayton 77-76; beat Cin- cinnati 82-77; beat Florida St. 67-65
8. Duke (12-3) beat Wake Forest 81-69; beat N. Carolina St. 75-69
9. Louisiana St. (13-2) beat Auburn 94-82; beat Mississippi 78-69, OT
10. Georgetown (14-2) beat Fordham 75-65; beat Penn 78-76.
11. Arkansas (11-3) lost to Texas A&M 74-69, OT; beat TCU 90-51
12. Syracuse (14-2) beat Siena 144-92; beat Can- isius 103-92
13. Marquette (13-2) beat Long Beach St. 99-80; beat Xavier, Ohio 67-50
14. N. Carolina St. (11-6) lost to North Carolina 70-69; lost to Duke 75-69
15. Texas A&M (15-3) beat Arkansas 74-69, OT; beat Texas Tech 68-63
16. Ohio St. (11-4) beat Minnesota 83-80; beat Michigan 78-69
17. Temple (13-1) beat Bucknell 70-69
18. Alabama (11-4) lost to Vanderbilt 75-73, OT; beat Auburn 83-76
19. Maryland (12-5) beat Clemson 77-63; lost to North Carolina 54-53
20. Kansas (9-6) lost to Missouri 58-55; lost to Kansas St. 96-69

Transactions

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

MILWAUKEE BUCKS—Waived Norm Van Lier, guard.

Art Buchwald

Put Out to Pasture By Demographics

WASHINGTON — I was at a magazine office the other day and one of the publishers said to me, "I have to reduce my average-age readership by another five years."

"What is the average age of your reader now?" I asked.

"Thirty-five. As far as my advertisers are concerned, 35 is much too old an age to appeal to. It's the under-30s who are spending most of the money in this country. When *you hit 35*, you start pinching pennies."


Buchwald

"That's because the people who are over 35 have children who are spending money, and we senior citizens don't have as much to spend ourselves."

"Don't think the advertisers aren't aware of that. The money power in this country belongs to the kids. They spend more on records in one year than their parents do on grass seed. They also go to the movies and the quick-snack bars, and buy makeup and panty hose that come in eggs, and jeans and leather jackets. They make the American way of life what it is today. That's why the advertisers want to please them so much. People over 35 are drags on society as far as buying power goes. Advertisers don't like that."

* * *

"It isn't our fault," I said defensively. "At one time, we used to spend money like water too. I think advertisers owe us some loyalty. We supported them for a long time."

"You can't let sentiment get involved when you're selling. You have to aim your copy at the person who has the money burning a hole in his or her pocket.

"If you publish a magazine or put on a television program that appeals to people who are mature, you could drive this country into a recession. You must target your ads for that vast ignorant segment of the population which will buy *anything, anywhere, anytime.* The advertiser does not want to waste his money on someone who is worried about tomorrow."

"So just because we're discriminating, people over 35 are bad advertising risks?" I asked.

"I would say those over 30. When you cross the 35 age barrier, the advertiser wants you off our subscription list, 10 feet from the newsstand, and doesn't care if you're sitting in the room when he's selling beer on television.

"As far as he's concerned, you're just taking up needless room on the planet. When you get into your 40s and 50s, the advertiser insists that our computer spit you out."

* * *

"Wait a minute," I said, "let's backtrack a bit. It's true that those of us over 35 are not the big spenders we once were. But where do you think the money comes from that your advertisers are fighting for? If we didn't supply the dough to our kids, they wouldn't have a dime for all that junk that makes them such important consumers to the advertising world. It's our money that is making them the hot prospects of the business community and forcing magazines, movies and television shows to cater to their idiotic tastes."

"That's quite true," my publishing friend agreed, "but let's be sensible about this. On a cold snowy evening, would you prefer to stay home or go to a Pizza Hut?"

"Stay home."

"And your son and daughters?"

"Go to a Pizza Hut."

"So there you are. You might read an ad for a Pizza Hut in my magazine or see one on television. But it's your kids who will go out on a snowy night and buy one. So why the hell should we talk to you?"

"Why are you talking to me?"

"Because you're a friend and I wanted to tell you personally, that because of your age I can no longer carry you on our subscription list."

Ebla

Ruins of an Ancient City Shed Light on Early Urban Life

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK (NYT) — From the remains in Syria of the 4,500-year-old lost kingdom of Ebla, scholars are reconstructing scenes from the early stages of civilization suggesting that mankind's first cities may have been far more like those of today than most people imagine.

Some experts suggest that Ebla is proving to be the among the greatest archaeological finds of the century, and excavations at its site have disclosed a wealth of artifacts that provide new knowledge of artistic and technological achievement in the world's earliest civilizations. Of significance for science is evidence of the ways in which large urban centers and complex political and economic networks were first formed.

The site has also yielded thousands of inscribed clay tablets that some biblical scholars believe rival the Dead Sea Scrolls in authenticating and adding to knowledge of life in biblical and pre-biblical times.

Thriving

About 2,500 years before the birth of Jesus — 1,800 years before the rise of classical Greece — Ebla was a large and thriving commercial, administrative and intellectual center with economic and political institutions that sound remarkably familiar.

For example, records discovered in the palace archives disclose the following details about the ancient civilization:

- The king of Ebla was elected for a seven-year term and shared power with a council of elders. Kings who lost re-election bids retired on goverment pensions.
- Ebla hosted international academic conferences, proceedings of which have been found in the palace archives. Professors from other nations came to Ebla to teach.
- In dominating so many other cities politically and economically, Ebla appears to have been the hub of the largest network of urban areas in its day. Among its many trading partners were Sodom and Gomorrah, cities whose historical reality had been doubted until now.
- Ebla, the kingdom's capital, had about 30,000 residents, of whom 11,700 were civil servants. Many others were employed in government-owned textile and metal-working industries. The entire kingdom's population may have totaled 260,000.
- Ebla maintained an academy whose students, many of them from other kingdoms, were trained in the cuneiform system of writing. In the academy's records, scholars have traced the career of one beginning student who eventually rose to the top of the kingdom's administrative hierarchy.

Until Ebla's discovery was announced in 1976, scholars knew of only two other civilizations of comparable sophistication and age, Sumer and Egypt. Ebla, in what had been considered a wasteland between the two, is now known to have had political and economic relations with both.

One theory is that Ebla began as a distant outpost of the early Sumerian culture, which arose around 3100 B.C., then rapidly developed into an independent civilization. There is evidence, however, that the acropolis at Ebla was occupied as long ago as 3500 B.C.

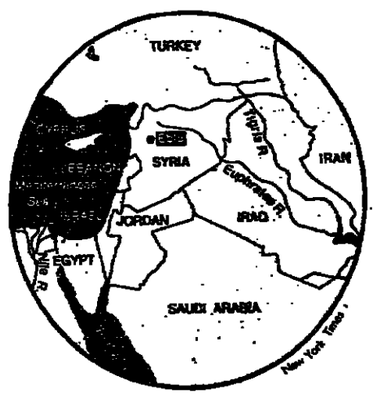
Impressive

The ruins of Ebla were discovered by Paolo Matthiae, a University of Rome archaeologist who has been in charge of a dig on the site since 1964. Not until 1968 was there a hint that the site was that of Ebla, whose existence had long been inferred from Mesopotamian literature. At the time, most experts had no idea Ebla was as important as it now seems to have been. That finding followed the excavation, from 1974 through 1976, of the palace archives.

More artistically impressive artifacts have come from other sites, but nothing comes close to the volume of written material found at Ebla. About 15,000 clay tablets or fragments have been recovered. This is four times the amount of writing known from all other archaeological sites of the period.

To decipher the tablets, Matthiae called in Giovanni Pettinato, an Italian epigraphist, or specialist in interpreting inscriptions, who knew Sumerian cuneiform and who deciphered the new language on the tablets, now called Eblaite and recognized as the oldest known Semitic language.

The findings include a variety of documents ranging from literary texts, the contents of which have not been reported, to expense accounts of traveling diplomats and invoices for goods shipped and received. Professor Pettinato has also found a number of lists including kings, gods, professions (more than 60 are included), plants, minerals, birds, mammals, fish, personal names, conjugations of verbs and even a list of beers, one of which was called Ebla. There are Sumerian-Eblaite dictionaries running to more than 3,000 words.



By far the most controversial findings to date have been the names on various tablets that bear uncanny similarity to biblical names. Although the tablets are believed to have been written about 1,500 years before the days of David and Solomon, they mention people by the names of Ab-ra-mu (Abram would be the Old Testament version), E-sa-um (Esau), Mi-ki-ilu (Michael), Da-'u-dum (David), Ish-ma-ilum (Ishmael) and Ish-ra-ilu (Israel).

The Ebla tablets also list five towns that are strikingly similar in name to the relatives of Abraham given in Genesis. The towns are Phaliga, Sarugi, Til-Turakhi, Nakhur and Haran. Abraham's relatives are named in the Bible as Peleg, Serug, Terah, Nahor and Haran. Biblical scholars have generally thought Abraham lived around 1800 B.C.

Yet another strange parallel with the Bible is a list of five towns (Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboiim, and Bela, also called Zoar). Both the Ebla tablets and Genesis, written more than 1,000 years later, give the same list in the same order. In the Bible, Sodom and Gomorrah, often assumed to be allegorical, are destroyed for their wickedness. In the Ebla tablets, they are thriving commercial centers.

The tablets also contain a poetic account of the creation of the world that is much like the Genesis story. And there is an Eblaite tale of a great flood that destroyed the world, an account similar to the flood stories of both the Bible and Sumerian poetry.

Pettinato also believes he has found evidence that the god Ya, a contraction of the Hebrew god Yahweh, was among some 500 deities recognized at Ebla. He has suggested that Ya eventually rose in theological prominence to become the single deity recognized by the Hebrews.

In any case, many biblical scholars believe the world documented on the Ebla tablets was the cultural background from which the ancient Hebrews emerged.

Disquieting

The suggestion, however poorly founded, that the early Jews may have been Syrians, or vice versa, has proven so disquieting, given the mood of Arab-Israeli relations, that biblical connections have been de-emphasized in recent reports on Ebla.

Today the region around Ebla is a treeless desert with only a wide mound where the great city once stood. (It was destroyed and rebuilt three times before its final destruction by the Hittites around 1650 B.C.) The ruins of Ebla cover about 140 acres, only a tiny portion of which has been excavated. It is assumed that digging and discovery will continue for generations.

PEOPLE: *Anzio, 35 Years Later: Angelita Not Forgotten*

The last time Christopher Hayes found himself at Anzio, he was dodging German shells, but upon his return yesterday, he unveiled a statue dedicated to peace on the 35th anniversary of the Allied landing at the famous beachhead 33 miles south of Rome. The former British infantryman came back to dedicate a statue in honor of Angelita, a 5-year-old girl who was killed in the fighting a few days later. This time, instead of 70,000 soldiers hitting the beach, there were several thousand local residents, who turned out on a gray day for the ceremony a few yards from the sea in what is now a busy summer resort and fishing port. The bronze statue by Italian sculptor Sergio Capellini depicts Angelita surrounded by doves of peace. Hayes found the little girl lost and terrorized in a mine field when the Allies landed on the beaches on Jan. 22, 1944. She became the mascot of the troops for six or seven days before she was killed.


Soviet poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko (pictured in Moscow with his wife Jan) is scheduled to leave Sunday on a tour of Britain and the United States.

* * *

Once they were called pinup girls. Their successors are "poster girls," and while the pulchritude is about the same, the price of the pose is much higher. **Farrah Fawcett-Majors** filled up a bank account with her famous poster, and so did the two **Cheryls — Tiegs** and **Ladd.** But they were all out of the running in 1978. Last year's princess of poster art is Wonder Woman — **Lynda Carter** — who received a gold-poster award in Hollywood for producing the top seller of the year. And the only thing she bared for the camera was her midriff.

* * *

U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare **Joseph Califano** and his wife of 23 years, **Gertrude,** have separated, at least temporarily. "Secretary Califano and Mrs. Califano, by mutual agreement, are temporarily living apart," said a government spokesman. "That's all I know." The Califanos have two sons and a daughter.

* * *

Toronto Sun columnist **Claire Hoy,** who covers the provincial parliament of Ontario, recently referred to all the members of that body as "jerks." This drew a quick challenge from the back benches in the person of Conservative **Mickey Hennessy.** So the two squared off in a charity boxing match despite the fact that Hoy is 38 and weighs 215 pounds while Hennessy is 62 and weighs considerably less. But Hennessy had experience on his side — he fought in the 1936 Olympics a few years before Hoy was born. Few serious blows were landed and the latest battle between press and politicians was declared a draw.

* * *

A New York Metropolitan Opera official denied reports that superstar **Joan Sutherland** has been fired, but he conceded that the soprano would not perform with the company next season. The New York Daily News reported that Miss Sutherland's appearance last night would be her last on the Met's stage. But **David Rubin,** a company spokesman, said the report was very misleading. "That's not true at all. We do not have long-term contracts with performers; our contracts run season-to-season." Rubin said the Australian performer will not perform at the Met next year because of a "scheduling conflict" that forced the cancelation of a planned production of "The Merry Widow." "We are in negotiations with Miss Sutherland for future years," Rubin said. "There's been no rift; we are talking."

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

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